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THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Arrival and Reception at St. Louis.

Reception at Alton and Other Places on the Route.

An Enthusiastic Demonstration on Saturday.

The Mayor's Welcome and the President's Reply.

The Trip Down the River and the Landing.

Speeches of the President and Secretary Seward.

Grand Banquet, Hotel Decorations, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Sunday, Sept. 9.

THE RECEPTION AT ST. LOUIS.

The reception of President Johnson and his distinguished party, yesterday, by the people of St. Louis, constituted the most brilliant ovation ever tendered an American citizen by American people, and was the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed in the West. It was unique in conception and gorgeous to overflowing in execution, and will long be remembered by its tens of thousands of earnest participants as a grand national feast, in which the masses without regard to political opinions were invited to join and be merry. That with few exceptions there was a unanimity of cordial coöperation of all classes to give the reception national tone may best be seen by noticing what follows. The most interesting feature of the affair being the utter absence of all disrespectful exhibition whatever, which was exceedingly gratifying to the President and his distinguished *compagnons du voyage*.

THE RECEPTION AT ALTON.

The reception at Alton and excursion down the river was one of the most gorgeous spectacles of the day, and one that made patriotic hearts thrill with emotion, for immediately on the arrival of the train an indescribable scene took place. The entire population of Alton and some twenty thousand people from St. Louis had assembled upon the levee to participate in the Presidential welcome. Bands of music filled the air with exquisite vibrations, bells pealed merrily, steam-whistles screamed shrilly, cannon rumbled and thundered—all of which, however, was completely silenced by the acclamations of thirty thousand people, whose pent-up joy collapsed with terrific explosion at the sight of the Presidential party. Having ascended the platform erected for the purpose, they were welcomed by the Mayor of Alton in the following appropriate speech:

THE MAYOR'S WELCOME.

In behalf of the authorities and citizens of Alton, I have the honor to-day to extend to you, President of the United States, your Cabinet and accompanying friends and heroes of the Republic, the hospitalities of the city. Although surrounded by those evidently differing in political opinions, let me assure you all are here to tender to you, irrespective of party, the respect due the Chief Executive of thirty-six free and independent States. You have honored at this time by your presence the Prairie State and the memory of one of her most illustrious sons, Stephen A. Douglas; and you have seen laid the corner-stone of an enduring monument. We cherish his memory, and recall his dying message to his sons: "Be faithful to the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States;" and to address you in his language: "My friends, you have a solemn duty to perform; use all your power to maintain the Constitution and Government which our fathers gave us." The mournful duty ended which called you to our State, another was yet before you to visit the resting place of one compeer of our buried friend, late Chief Executive of this nation, Abraham Lincoln. Though dead, he yet speaketh to us as he did when first he took the oath of office—"We must not be enemies; though passion may have strained, it must not break our words of affection. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity and a firm reliance on Him who has never deserted this favored land, are best competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties." Again he speaks: "With malice toward none and charity for all, and with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds." In conclusion, allow me again to extend to each of you a most hearty welcome.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President replied as follows:

The President in his response returned his thanks. He and Senator Douglas were personal as well as political friends; both engaged in the same cause of guarding the public liberty. The reference made to the Constitution induced him to say that it was time to consider what the Constitution is; whether it provided for a government of limited powers, or was made of gum elastic, to be stretched at will and pleasure. All those who regard the Constitution as the rampart of civil and religious liberty must learn that there can be no liberty without law, and in the language of the ancient Greeks, "The love of liberty is the soul of law, and when we lose it our liberties are at end." He might be reproached for his public course; but he stood now where he stood when he first entered on public life; where he stood when the rebellion commenced, and where Jackson stood in 1832, when it was proposed to dissolve these States; and where he would stand, notwithstanding the vituperations of public men and the Press. He stood maintaining and vindicating the Constitution of the country, and, with the help of the people, there he would continue to stand, regardless of taunts and jeers. He expected those who heard him to take the Constitution and flag into their own hands, that flag which had been borne by so many noble and gallant defenders, triumphant on the land and on every sea. Come forward like men, forgetting party and party associations. We have heard talk about emancipation and abolition. Now who did more than he had done in behalf of that cause; but he would tell them that more emancipation was needed. This would be effected when reason had resumed her sway. The people should rise above party and rally around the Constitution. Save your country first; then you may have party. He knew that they would be morally courageous in the walks of life, as they had been physically courageous in the field. Let us have a common Constitution, Union and flag, and bring them to our altar, swearing that they shall be preserved, though all things are lost.

The President was frequently interrupted by applause.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, Secretary Seward was introduced to the vast assembly by John Hogan in response to long and continued calls. He responded as follows:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

In 1864 your votes and mine elected Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson President and Vice-President of the United States, for the noble purpose of breaking up rebellion and restoring the Union. Now, has this been effected? No! Well, if Abraham Lincoln had lived, and Andrew Johnson remained only Vice-President of the United States, let me ask you if you believe that Abraham Lincoln would have consented to have this country in a state of war and a disseverance of the Union? He would have proposed to the subjugated insurrectionists the acceptance of the four conditions, namely: The repudiation of the rebel debt, the assumption of the loyal debt, the abolition of Slavery, and the renunciation of the right of secession. They have done all this, and now, if the Union is not restored it is because the pistol of an assassin has done that which a million of armed rebels were not allowed to do by Gen. Grant and the brave men of Missouri, Illinois, and the Valley of the Mississippi. You cannot refuse to consent to the reunion of this nation, and you have for your leader, and the defender of your cause to-day, the successor of Abraham Lincoln. I do not believe that when the Constitution is restored in all its points that the people of this country cannot manage so small a matter as the adjustment of the relations and position of four millions of colored people, nor will they permit the incongruity of the existence of such a small number of people to disturb the arrangement of the Union.

These remarks were warmly applauded.

When the ceremonies of welcome at Alton had ended, the President and party surrendered themselves to the St. Louis Committee, and amidst thundering hurrahs made their way to boats, accompanied by Templars as an escort, and by thousands of enthusiastic Altonians who never ceased to shout till the party were on their way.

THE ARRIVAL AT ST. LOUIS.

As the President approached, innumerable handkerchiefs were waved by fair hands of beautiful women on boats, cheer upon cheer rent the air from the throats of thousands of men, bands played their most inspiring strains, and cannon roared tumultuous forth. The Presidential party were escorted to boats by John Hogan and Capt. Able, where preparations had been made to receive them on the lower deck of the *Andy Johnson*. There Capt. Able, in behalf of the delegation that went to Springfield to accompany the President to St. Louis, resigned the party to the citizens of Missouri in the following brief speech:

CAPT. ABLE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of Missouri: In behalf of the delegation sent to Springfield for the pleasing task of inviting the President to stop at St. Louis, and of giving him a cordial welcome, I now have the honor to introduce to you Andrew Johnson, President of the whole United States.

The shouting here was tremendous, and it was some moments before Capt. Eads, who had been designated to welcome the President in the name of the people of Missouri, could speak and be heard. Silence being restored he spoke as follows:

CAPT. EADS' SPEECH.

Mr. President: The citizens of St. Louis, irrespective of party, through me, their humble instrument, tender to you and to your illustrious counsellors and companions the hospitalities of their city. In bidding you welcome, I shall but poorly perform the grateful duty with which they have honored me, if I fail in assuring you their greeting is no formal lip-service where heart is absent. When you see their city, the vast creation of a few short years, reposing like a youthful giant by the side of its nurturing parent, the great father of waters, and witness the sinews of its strength and discover the secret of its growth, you will learn that its destinies are controlled by scores of thousands of earnest men, who are toiling with hand and brain on the upward and onward road of human progress. [Applause.] They have sent me with their welcome. These earnest laborers know that you have sprung from their own ranks, and they love you as one of their own. They are familiar with every page of your instructive history, and they honor you because that record sheds lustre upon themselves. They feel, too, that while you have by your indomitable will, sound judgment and inflexible patriotism achieved the highest pinnacle of human greatness, your heart and soul, your hopes and sympathies, have been constantly fixed with the workingmen of the nation. [Applause.] Therefore, while it would be idle for me to say none differ with you in opinion, I can safely assure you that all unite in extending a cordial welcome to one who has whispered hope to the humble, raised poverty to eminence, and placed fresh laurels on the moistened brow of labor. [Applause.] Your friends have witnessed with breathless anxiety your heroic contests with the enemies of the Federal Constitution. We, Sir, have been taught to revere that instrument as the highest law of the land. We have no sovereign in this nation to give our allegiance to but the law, the written law, and he who is not loyal to that has treason in his heart. [Applause.] While other officers of the Government promise to support that ægis of our liberties, you alone, Sir, by its wise provisions, are required to swear that you will defend the Constitution of this Republic. We thank God for the faith that is in us that you will continue to defend it successfully against all its enemies, until a united, prosperous, and happy country rewards your devotion. [Continued applause.] Again, Sir, in behalf of those whom I represent, and the millions from here to the shores of the Pacific, I bid you welcome.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President responded to Mr. Eads as follows:

Language is inadequate to convey the emotions that have excited in my bosom on this occasion. This spontaneous and cordial welcome from the people of Missouri is particularly acceptable to me. Under the existing circumstances, to receive encouragement like this from the people, from the working people, the producing people, mentally and physically, is a source of no ordinary gratitude to me. It is almost overwhelming in itself. I had better, perhaps, leave you to infer from what I ought to say, or what I would say, under the circumstances, than attempt to express, for I am incompetent at present to reduce to sentences or to words anything like the appreciation with which I am inspired. But I am free to say that I do not appropriate this demonstration all to myself. I attribute it to the time; to the necessity of the occasion, to the great party issue that is before the country. After having passed a perilous crisis, and peace having been restored, the great question of preserving the law and the Constitution agitates the popular heart, and it is one of the most momentous recorded in history. In passing through this rebellious and chaotic condition of things back to the law and the Constitution, it throws my work on you and the whole country. While on the one hand we oppose separation, dissolution and treason, on the other hand, let me tell you, there is equal danger of consolidation and concentration of all power in the Government. It is the patriotic duty of every man, without regard to party distinction, to keep his Government in the right channel, and while he steers clear of the whirlpool on the one hand, he should be equally certain of clearing the rocks on the other; for either will result in the destruction and overthrow of our present form of government. The States should move in their proper sphere and so should the Federal Government, and it now devolves upon the people in returning to peace and the restoration of the States, to see that all the departments of the Government are properly adjusted. It is easy, my countrymen, I know, to raise a clamor in one department of the Government, and make the charge of tyranny and despotism against another; but let me say to this vast concourse of people that tyranny and despotism can be exercised more effectually by two hundred men than it can by one. [Cheers] The immortal Jefferson, in days gone by, told this people that despotism and tyranny and the institutions of government can be more effectually carried out by many than by few. Notwithstanding all that has been done and said, I have planted myself upon the Constitution of my country, and in doing so I have exercised no power but what I deemed it my sworn duty to perform. [Applause.] What have I done in your name and in your behalf? I have exercised the veto power for the purpose of arresting and staying certain measures till the sovereign people of this nation should have time to consider upon them. [Loud cheers.] Believing that I have done nothing but my duty, I shall stand by the Constitution, and, with your help, and God being willing, all the powers this side of the infernal regions combined can never drive me from the discharge of my duty. [Cheers.] Let me thank you for this cordial welcome, and leave in your hands the flag with the stars unddiminished, with all it stripe, unobliterated. [Cheers.] I invoke the best blessing of Heaven on you! [Loud applause.]

The President at the close of his speech was warmly applauded, after which the party sat down to a superb collation on board the *Ruth*, which was lashed to the *Andy Johnson*. Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were followed continually by all eyes, and all eagerly sought introductions to them. Secretary Seward, the most astute diplomatist of the age, and Secretary Welles, who has built up the most powerful navy in the world, were met with a most cordial welcome and treated with the greatest deference.

Among the passengers were several soldiers of the war of 1812, who, after the collation, were introduced to the President. The company was small, composed of the following persons: Gen. Nathan Ranney, Col. Thos. S. Reydern, Chas. Clarkson, E. Sheppard, J. Barclay, J. Parvin, Sam. Hawkins, John Crapster. While on board the steamer *Andy Johnson* Gen. N. Ranney spoke as follows:

GEN. RANNEY'S REMARKS.

Mr. President: I am directed by the soldiers of the War of 1812 to bid you an earnest welcome to Missouri and to her commercial capital, and with one voice to bid you God-speed in your efforts to restore the Union to all its constitutional rights, and give peace to the nation. In 1814 we all fought to keep New-England in the Union. You are contending now, at the head of a mighty host, to keep all the States in the Union. Hereafter, when peace shall smile upon all parts of the United States, and we are permitted to worship God under our own vine and fig-tree, with none to make afraid, the old soldier, whose head is covered with silver, will gather around him at the domestic fireside his children and grand children, and recount to them the history of Andrew Johnson, the good President.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

President Johnson replied: "I cordially thank the old soldiers. I am making a circuit of these States to keep them all in the Union, and I learned my lesson from an old soldier of the War of 1812."

The trip down the river furnished a grand spectacle; no sight could be more grand than the fleet of thirty-six of the Mississippi floating palaces—each one representing a State of the Union—the *Ruth*, the most magnificent boat on the river, representing the Empire State, and the little stern-wheeler *Dora* assuming the character of Florida. The Neptune State was represented by the steamer *Olive Branch*, and little Rhody by the *Yellow Stone*. Massachusetts and South Carolina moving in happy companionship, forgiving and forgetting past scenes, was intensely exciting. Animated and hilarious throngs crowded the decks, flags innumerable floated in the air from every available elevation, bands of music discoursed enlivening strains from half a dozen boats, heavy ordnance on shore boomed forth triumphant peals, and jovial huzzas issued from thousands of throats in a God-speed to the distinguished guests. The following military men were on board the *Andy Johnson*, and paid their respects to the President: Gen. A. J. Smith, Gen. Easton, Gen. Merrison, Gen. Bonneville, Col. Brown, Col. McCoy, Col. Sawyer, Col. Agadie, Surgeon U. S. A.; Col. Fedridger, Paymaster U. S. A.; Col. Swift, Surgeon U. S. A.; Major Sherburne, Assistant Adjutant-General's Department; Surgeon Magruder, U. S. A.; Col. J. C. Bates, Surgeon McDonald, Lieut. Flynn, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Scott, Paymaster U. S. A.; Capt. F. H. Bates, Major D. Pope, Commander E. Lenier, U. S. N. The Navy was represented by Capt. Lanier, commanding Mississippi Squadron.

THE PREPARATIONS.

At an early hour yesterday the city was astir, and the general excitement pervading all classes indicated that an event of no ordinary magnitude was anticipated. Since it was announced that the President had accepted the urgent invitation tendered him, the approaching visit had been the absorbing subject of thought and conversation, and all seemed determined to combine their efforts to make the welcome extended to the Chief Magistrate of the nation as impressive and enthusiastic as it was possible to offer. The morning of the auspicious and memorable day opened cloudless and beautiful, the dark murky weather of the preceding days seeming to disappear before the genial and sunny influences of the happy and delighted people. Almost as soon as the yellow beams of the morning sun had tipped the spires of the city with gold, the National flag was unfolded joyously on the breeze from many a lofty pinnacle. As the morning progressed, indications of the approaching holiday and pageant multiplied on every hand until, wherever one looked, were seen symbols and evidences of the people's enthusiasm and joy. Only a few of the merchants opened their stores, and these with an apathetic, indifferent air, as if expecting but little business. At an early hour the streets were crowded with well-dressed pedestrians; a large number of persons having come in from the country to participate in the exciting scenes of the day. About 9 o'clock the city had donned its most brilliant gala dress, and the principal streets presented a most striking and impressive appearance. At about twenty minutes past 2 o'clock the flotilla rounded the bend, and as soon as it appeared in sight the wildest excitement prevailed. Cheer after cheer rolled up in vast billows of sound from the throngs of people on the levee and crowds on steamboats along the shore, and mingling with the consecutive thunder of guns firing a salute, scream of steam whistle and ringing of bells, together with the swarming levee, the crowds on housetops, in windows and on steamboats, formed a scene so singular and exciting that few who witnessed it will ever forget it. It was a pageant eminently suggestive and impressive and well worthy the auspicious event it was intended to celebrate. As the boats forming the flotilla passed slowly down opposite the city, the cheering was deafening and continued. The crowds on the levee greeted them by waving handkerchiefs, hats, caps and flags, and the dense mass of humanity on board the boats responded similarly, so that the very outline of each boat was almost lost in a maze of waving arms and white streamers; and thus amid a burst of unparalleled enthusiasm, with a pageant grand, striking and imposing, with the roar of guns and the swelling acclaim of innumerable thousands, was Andrew Johnson welcomed to St. Louis. According to prearranged programme the flotilla did not stop immediately, but continued its course down the river as far as Carondelet, and as it passed once more out of sight the cheers gradually subsided, although guns continued to fire at intervals and steamers to whistle their discordant welcome.

The flotilla was followed by a lengthy train of boats, representing States previously mentioned. Some of the foremost boats accompanied the grand flotilla to Carondelet, but the greater number of them on reaching the city left the procession and returned to their different mooring places. The flotilla then proceeded down the river as far as Carondelet, returning to this city. When opposite Carondelet a salute was fired from the arsenal and flags were displayed at both places. About half an hour elapsed before the flotilla again appeared in sight, and as it approached the wharf-boat, which was handsomely decorated, as was most of the shipping in the harbor, the cheering was again renewed as enthusiastically as ever, and the guns recommenced firing.

THE LANDING.

The party landed at the wharf-boat about 5 P. M., and proceeded by a circuitous route to Lindell Hotel. Hours before the arrival of the procession, men, women and children, carriages, buggies and other vehicles took up stations in the streets adjoining the Lindell Hotel, and ladies and gentlemen, friends of inmates of the house, began to congregate inside. The outside throng in particular grew dense as the eventful hour approached, until at length a perfect sea of human beings, calm and stormless, but expectant and impatient, overspread the street below. So thick stood the mass that not an inch of ground could be seen for acres around. At last, at near 6 o'clock, the head of the procession turned into and came down Washington-avenue. Then there was a stir, and tumultuous cheers went up from thousands of throats. A battalion of the city Police led the van, but the crowd would not move, because it could not, to let the carriages up to the entrance. The Police charged them with vigor, and ultimately opened an entrance, and the distinguished party proceeded to the rooms assigned them amidst enthusiastic and prolonged applause. The tremendous crowd soon gathered in front of the hotel, and after a brief period Mayor Thomas stepped out upon the balcony and introduced President Johnson, who addressed his fellow-citizens as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-citizens, Officers and Soldiers: Permit me here this day to tender through your honored representative, the Mayor, my profound thanks for the cordial welcome he has extended me from the citizens irrespective of business, calling or opinions on political questions. For this cordial and spontaneous welcome I confess to you that language is inadequate to express my gratitude. I do not look upon this demonstration as to the number of persons which has made this visit to St. Louis; but I look upon it as an indication of the popular heart moved with reference to questions now agitating the public mind. [Applause.] And believing this I came before you with the country's flag bearing thirty-six stars, with the Constitution in one hand and the Union in the other. Believing that with your help and the help of God, the Constitution and the Union can be preserved. [Emphatic applause.] The time has come when the great masses of the people of the United States should look to a constitutional Government, and an emerging from the chaotic condition in which they were plunged and resuming our former relations. It behooves every man who loves the law and the Constitution to see that the questions involved are properly adjusted. In leaving the stand I leave with you the Constitution your fathers purchased with their blood. [Renewed cheers.] I turn over to you the flag of the country, not with twenty-five, but with thirty-six stars. I turn over to you the Union. It will be protected and cherished in your hands, and, so far as I am concerned, being the humble medium in the Executive Department—God being willing—they shall be protected and defended at all hazards. [Renewed cheers.] Then please accept my profound, my sincere, heartfelt thanks, for the cordial welcome which you have given me on this occasion."

The President was vociferously cheered as he retired from the balcony.

Mr. Seward then followed in appropriate remarks, as follows:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Fellow-Citizens: In all political history it is not recorded that every Secretary of State spoke in the presence of the Chief Magistrate, who, like kings and emperors, has ministers whose duty it is to be silent, and advise, and record, never to open their lips in the common service of all the people. But this seems to be a day of political penitence, in which I hear men of all States and all countries talking in their own language. I hear men of all the States—Illinoisians, Missourians, Kentuckians, Louisianians and Massachusetts men—all speaking in their own language, but all that language comes to my ears in one euphony: "After five years of war we want peace." [Applause.] We want peace at home now, henceforth and forever, and we are willing to accept war from any other nation when God chooses to raise up a nation against us. [Applause.] Now, fellow-citizens, we have traveled and made a long journey from the Capitol to the great City of the Lakes, where we have attended, as became our duty, the imposing ceremony of paying honor to the memory of a great statesman of the Northwest, of whom the nation was bereaved in the hour of his greatest virtue. And we have visited, as was our duty, the last resting place to which were consigned the remains of the great martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. [Cries in the crowd, "Hat's off."] We are now on our return to the national Capital. What message shall we carry from this great city to the cities on the Atlantic coast? Shall it be said that Missouri wants more of civil war? [Cries of "No! no!"] Does she want herself or any single one of the thirty-six States of this Union debarred from representation in Congress? [Renewed cries of "No! no."] So that they only come in a loyal attitude and in the persons of loyal represenatives. [Cheers.] You are content then with the results? You are prepared to abide by the Constitution of the United States? [Cries of "Yes, we are."] You are prepared to abide by the highest law which commands us to love our enemies and receive and accept our brethren to our bosoms. [Renewed cries of "Yes, that's it!"] This, then, is your message, and we will convey it. Now let me tell you this message from the west bank of the Mississippi, 1,100 miles above the ocean tide and 3,200 to the highest navigation of this Missouri will be a potential message, which will be listened to with respect in Faneuil Hall, in the City Hall of New-York, the Hall of Independence in Philadelphia, in Baltimore, around the tomb of Washington, in the capital of the United States and in New-Orleans, on the Pacific coast; it will be so potential a message because it comes from the Constantinople of America.

Secretary Seward left the portico amid demonstrations of applause. The crowd remained for a long time in front of the hotel.

A GRAND BANQUET.

In the evening the party participated in a grand banquet, which was given at the Southern Hotel at 10 o'clock, and which was a *recherche* affair, and lasted till after midnight. The usual feast of reason and flow of soul took place, in which the President, Seward, Judge Treat, Gen. Hancock and Rear-Admiral Radford responded eloquently to appropriate toasts. Mr. Seward's speech was exceedingly neat, and elicited universal admiration.

Previous to the banquet the President made the following speech from the balcony of the Southern Hotel:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Fellow-citizens of St. Louis—In being introduced to you to-night it is not for the purpose of making a speech. It is true I am proud to meet so many of our fellow-citizens here on this occasion, and under the favorable circumstances that I do. [Cries—"How about our British subjects?"] We will attend to John Bull after a while, so far as that is concerned. [Laughter and loud cheers.] I have just stated that I am not here for the purpose of making a speech, but, after being introduced, simply to tender my cordial thanks for the welcome that you have given to me in your midst. [A voice—"Ten thousand welcomes." Hurrahs and cheers.] Thank you, sir. It was in my power to address you under favorable circumstances upon some of the questions that agitate and disturb the public mind at this time—questions which have grown out of a fiery ordeal that we have passed through, and which I think as important as this we have just passed by. The time has come when, it seems to me, that all ought to be prepared for peace, the rebellion being suppressed, and the shedding of blood being stopped. The sacrifice of life being stayed, it seems that the time has arrived when we should have peace, when the bleeding arteries should be tied up. [A Voice—"New-Orleans."] Go on—perhaps if you had a word or two on the subject of New-Orleans, you might understand more about it than you do—[laughter and cheers]—and if you will go back—[cries for Seward]—if you will go back and ascertain the cause of the riot at New-Orleans, perhaps you would not be so prompt in calling out "New-Orleans." If you will take up the riot at New-Orleans and trace it back to its source, or to its immediate cause, you will find out who was responsible for the blood that was shed there. If you will take up the riot at New-Orleans and trace it back to the Radical Congress [great cheering, and cries of "bully,"] you will find that the riot at New-Orleans was substantially planned. If you will take up the proceedings in their caucuses you will understand that they then knew [cheers] that a convention was to be called which was extinct by its power having expired—that it was said, and the intention was, that a new Government was to be organized, and, in the organization of that Government, the intention was to enfranchise one portion of the population, called the colored population, who had just been emancipated, and at the same time disfranchise white men. [Great cheering.] When you begin to talk about New Orleans [confusion] you ought to understand what you are talking about. When you read the speeches that were made, or take the facts on Friday or Saturday before that Convention sat, you will then find the speeches men made incendiary in character, exciting that portion of the population, (the black population) to arm themselves and prepare for the shedding of blood. [A voice—"That's so," and cheers.] You will also find that that Convention did assemble in violation of law, and that the intention of that Convention was to supersede the recognized authorities in the State Government of Louisiana which had been recognized by the Government of the United States, and every man engaged in that rebellion, in that Convention, with the intention of superseding and upturning the civil government which had been recognized by the Government of the United States, I say that he was a traitor to the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers] And hence you find that another rebellion was commenced, having its origin in the radical Congress. These men were to go there; a Government was to be organized, and the one in existence in Louisiana was to be superseded, set aside and overthrown. You may talk to me about New-Orleans. And then the question was to come up when they had established their Government, a question of political power which of the two Governments was to be recognized. A new Government inaugurated under this defunct Convention, set up in violation of law and without the will of the people. Then when they had established their Government and extended universal, or impartial franchise as they called it (this colored population) then this radical Congress was to determine that a Government established on negro votes was to be the Government of Louisiana. [Voices—"Never," and cheers and hurrahs for Andy.] So much for the New-Orleans riot, and there was the cause and the origin of the blood that was shed, and every drop of blood that was shed rests upon their skirts, and they are responsible for it. [Cheers.] I could trace this thing a little closer, but will not do it here to-night; but when you talk about New-Orleans, and talk about the causes and consequences that resulted from proceedings of that kind, perhaps, as I have been introduced here and you have provoked questions of this kind, (though it does not provoke me,) I will tell you a few wholesome things that have been done by this Radical Congress. In connection with New-Orleans and the extension of the elective franchise; I know that I have been traduced and abused; I know it has come in advance of me here, as it has elsewhere, that I have attempted to exercise an arbitrary power in resisting laws that were intended to be forced upon the Government. [Cheers and cries of "hear.] Yes, that I had exercised the veto power; ["Bully for you,"] that I had abandoned the party that had elected me, and that I was a traitor [cheers] because I exercised the veto power in attempting and did arrest for a time that that was called a Freedmen's Bureau Bill. [Cheers.] Yes, that I was a traitor; and I have been traduced; I have been slandered; I have been maligned; I have been called Judas Iscariot, and all that. Now, my countrymen here to-night, it is very easy to call a man "Judas," and cry out "traitor," but when he is called upon to give arguments and facts, he is very often found wanting. Judas Iscariot! Judas! There was a Judas once, one of the twelve apostles. Oh, yes; the twelve apostles had a Christ. [A voice—"And a Moses, too." Laughter.] The twelve apostles had a Christ, and he never could have had a Judas unless he had twelve apostles. If I have played the Judas, who has been my Christ that I have played the Judas with? Was it Thad. Stevens? Was it Wendell Phillips? Was it Charles Sumner? [Hisses and cheers.] Are these the men that set up and compare themselves with the Saviour of Man, and everybody that differs with them in opinion, and that try to stay and arrest their diabolical and nefarious policy, to be denounced as a Judas? ["Hurrah for Andy," and cheers.] In the days when there were twelve Apostles, and when there was a Christ, while there were Judases were there unbelievers? Yes, while there were Judases there were unbelievers. [Voices—"Hear," "three groans for Fletcher."] Yes, oh yes, unbelievers in Christ—men who persecuted and slandered and brought him before Pontius Pilate, and preferred charges, and condemned and put him to death on the Cross to satisfy unbelievers—and this same proceeding, diabolical and nefarious, there are to-day those who would persecute and shed the blood of innocent men to carry out their purposes. [Cheers.] But, let me tell you, let me give you a few words here to-night—and but a short time since I heard some one in the crowd say that "we had a Moses." [Laughter and cheers.] Yes, there was a Moses, and I know sometimes it has been said that I have said that I would be the Moses of the colored man. ["Never," and cheers.] Why, I have labored as much in the cause of emancipation as any mortal man living; but while I have striven to emancipate the colored man, I have felt, and now feel, that we have a great many white men that want emancipation. [Laughter and cheers.] There is a set among you that have put shackles on their limbs, and are as much under the lead and control of their masters as the colored man that was emancipated. [Cheers.] I call upon you here to-night as freemen, as men who favor the emancipation of the white men as well as the colored ones. I have been in favor of emancipation. I have nothing to disguise about that. I tried to do so much, and have done so much; and when they talk about "Moses," and the colored man being led into the promised land, where is the land that this clan proposes to lead them? [Cheers.] When we talk about taking them out from among the white population, and sending them to other climes, what is it they propose? Why, it is to give us a Freedman's Bureau, and after giving us a Freedman's Bureau, what then? Why here in the South it is not necessary for me to talk to you, where I have lived and where you have lived, and understand the whole system, and how it operates, and how the slaves have been worked heretofore. Their original owners bought the land and bought the negroes, or purchased them, as the case might be; paid all the expenses of everything on the farm, and in the end, after introducing tobacco, flax, hemp and cotton, and all the various products of the South, bringing them into the market without any profit on them, while these owners put it all into their pockets. This was their condition before emancipation. This was their condition before we talked about their Moses. [Laughter.] I ask your attention, as we have got to talking on this subject. Give me your attention for a few moments. I am addressing myself to your brains, and not to your prejudices; to your reason, and not your passions; and when reason and argument again resume their empire, this mist, this prejudice that has been incrusted upon the public mind, must give way, and reason become triumphant. [Cheers.] Now, my countrymen, let me call your attention to a single fact—the Freedmen's Bureau. [Laughter and hisses.] Slavery was an accursed institution till emancipation took place. It was an accursed institution while one set of men got the profits: but after emancipation took place they give us the Freedman's Bureau. They gave us Commissioners; they gave us twelve million dollars, and placed the power in the hands of the Executive, who was to work this machinery with the army brought to his aid and to sanction it. They let us run it with twelve millions as a beginning, and in the end receive fifty or sixty millions, as the case may be, and let us work the four millions of slaves. In fine, the Freedmen's Bureau was a simple proposition to transfer four millions of slaves in the United States from their original owners to a new set of task masters. [A voice "never." Cheers.] I have been laboring for years to emancipate them, and then I was opposed to seeing them transferred to a new set of task masters to be worked with more rigor than they had been worked heretofore. [Cheers.] Yes, under this new system they would work the slaves and call on the Government to bear all expenses, and if there were any profits left, why they would pocket them. [Laughter and cheers.] While you, the people, must pay the expenses of running the machine out of your own pockets, they got the profits of it. I simply intended to-night to tender you my sincere thanks, but as I go along, as we are talking about this Congress and these respectable gentlemen, who contend that the President is wrong because he vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and all this because he chose to exercise the veto power, he committed a high offence, and therefore ought to be impeached. [Voice, "Never."] Yes, Yes, they are ready to impeach him, [voice, "Let them try it,"] and if they were satisfied they had the next Congress by a decided majority as this upon some pretence or other violating the Constitution, neglect of duty, or omitting to enforce some act of law; upon some pretext or other they would vacate their Executive department of the United States. [A Voice—Too bad, they don't impeach him!] But as we are talking about this Congress, let me call the soldiers' attention to this immaculate Congress. Let me call your attention. Oh, yes, this Congress that could make war upon the Executive because he stands upon the Constitution and vindicates the rights of the people, exercising the veto power in their behalf, because he dared to do this they can clamor and talk about impeachment. And by way of stimulating this increasing confidence with the soldiers throughout the country, they talk about impeachment. So far as offences are concerned, upon this question of offences let me ask you what offences I have committed? [A Voice—"Plenty, here, to-night."] To go back into my history of legislation, and even when Governor of a State, let me ask if there is a man here to-night, who in the dark days of Know-nothingism, stood and battled more for their rights. [A voice—"Good," and cheers.] It has been my peculiar misfortune to have fierce opposition because I have always struck my blows direct, and fought with right and the Constitution on my side. [Cheers.] Yes, I will come back to the soldiers again in a moment. Yes; here was a neutrality law. I was sworn to support the Constitution and to see that the law was faithfully executed. [A Voice—Why didn't you do it?] The law was executed, and because it was executed, then they raised a clamor and tried to make an appeal to the foreigners, and especially to the Fenians. And what did they do? They introduced a bill to tickle and play with the fancy, pretending to repeal the law, and at the same time making it worse, and then left the war where it was. They knew that whenever a law was presented to me proper in its provisions ameliorating and softening the rigors of the present law that it would meet my hearty approbation; but as they were pretty well broken down, and losing public confidence at the heels of secession they found they must do something, and hence what they did do they pretended to do something for the soldiers? Who has done more for the soldiers than I have? Who has periled more in this struggle than I have? [Cheers.] But, then, to make their peculiar friends and favorites of the soldiers, they come forward with a proposition to do—what? Why, we will give the soldier fifty dollars bounty—your attention to this—if he has served two years, and one hundred dollars if he has served three years. Now, mark you, the colored man that served two years can get his hundred dollars bounty, but the white man must serve three before he can get his. But that is not the point. While they were tickling and attempting to please the soldiers by giving them fifty dollars bounty for two years' service, they took into their heads to give somebody else a bounty—[laughter]—and they voted themselves, not fifty for two years' service. Your attention. I want to make a lodgment in your minds of the facts, because I want to put the nail in, and, having put it in, I want to clinch it on the other side. [Cheers.] The brave boy, the patriotic young man who followed his gallant officers, slept in the tented field and periled his life, and shed his blood, and left his limbs behind him, and came home mangled and maimed—he can get $50 bounty if he has served two years—but the members of Congress, who never smelt gunpowder, can get $4,000 extra pay. [Great cheering.] This is a faint picture, my countrymen, of what has transpired. [A voice "Stick to that question."] Fellow citizens—You are all familiar with the work of restoration. You know that since the rebellion collapsed—since the armies were suppressed in the field—that everything that could be done has been done by the Executive Department of the Government for the restoration of the Government. Everything has been done with the exception of one thing, and that is the admission of members from eleven States that went into the rebellion, and after having accepted the terms of the Government, having abolished slavery, having repudiated their debt and sent local representatives, everything has been done except the admission of the representatives, to which all the States are entitled. [Cheers.] When you turn and examine the Constitution of the United States, you can find that you cannot even amend that Constitution so as to deprive any State of its equal suffrage in the Senate. [A voice—"They have never been out."] It is said before me they have never been out. I say so, too. That is what I have always said. They have never been out, and they cannot go out. [Cheers.] That being the fact, under the Constitution, they are entitled to equal operation in the Congress of the United States without violating the Constitution. [Cheers.] And the same argument applies to the House of Representatives. How, then, does the matter stand? It used to be one of the arguments that if the States withdrew their Representatives and Senators, that was secession—a general breaking up of the Government. Now the Radical power in this Government turn around and assume that the States are out of the Union; that they are not entitled to Representatives in Congress. [Cheers.] That is to say, they are disolutionists, and their position now is to perpetrate a disruption of the Government, and that, too, while they are denying the States the right of representation. They impose taxation upon them; a principle upon which in the Revolution you resisted the power of Great Britain. We deny the right of taxation without representation. That is one of our great principles. Let the Government be restored. Let peace be restored among this people. I have labored for it. I am for it now. I deny this doctrine of secession, come from what quarter it may, whether from the North or the South. I am opposed to it. I am for the union of the States. [Voices—"That's it," and cheers.] I am for the thirty-six stars representing thirty-six States remaining where they are under the Constitution as your fathers made it and handed it down to you, and if it is altered or amended, let it be done in the mode and manner pointed out in that instrument itself, and in no other. [Cheers.] I am for the restoration of peace. Let me ask the people here to-night if we have not shed enough of blood? Let me ask: Are you prepared to go into another civil war? Let me ask this people here to-night: Are they prepared to set man upon man, and in the name of God lift his hand against the throat of his fellow? [Voice—"Never,"] Are you prepared to see our fields laid waste again—our business and commerce suspended, and all trade stopped? Are you prepared to see this land again drenched in our brothers' blood? Heaven avert it, is my prayer. [Cheers.] I am one of those who believe that man does sin, and having sinned, I believe he must repent; and sometimes having repented makes him a better man than he was before. [Cheers.] I know that it has been said that I have exercised my pardoning power. Yes, I have. [Cheers and "What about Drake's Constitution?"] Yes, I have. Don't you think it is to prevail? I reckon I have pardoned more men, turned more men loose, and set them at liberty that were imprisoned, I imagine, than any other man on God's habitable globe. [Voice, "Bully for you," and cheers.] I turned forty-seven thousand of our men who engaged in this struggle, with the arms we captured with them, and who were then in prisons—I turned them loose. [A voice, "Bully for you," and laughter.] Large numbers have applied for pardon and I have granted them pardon. Yet there are some who condemn and hold me responsible for doing wrong. Yes, there are some who stayed at home, who did not go into the field, that can talk about others, call traitors, and being treacherous; there are some who can talk about blood and vengeance and crime, and everything to make treason odious, and all that who never smelt gunpowder on either side. [Cheers.] Yes, they can condemn others and recommend hanging and torture and all that. If I have erred, I have erred on the side of mercy. Some of these croakers have dared to assume that they are better than was the Savior of man himself—a kind of over-righteousness better than anybody else, although wanting to do Deity's work, thinking he cannot do it as well as their own. [Laughter and cheers.] Yes, the Savior of man came on earth and found the human race condemned and sentenced under the law, but when they repented and believed he said let them live. Instead of executing and putting the whole world to death he went upon the cross, and there was nailed by unbelievers; there shed his blood that you and I might live. [Cheers.] Think of it; to execute and hang and put to death eight millions of people, [Voice, "Never."] It is an absurdity. Suppose a thing is impracticable, even if it were right, but is the opposite of all law, human and divine. [Voice, "Hang Jeff. Davis."] You call on Judge Chase to hang Jeff. Davis, will you? [Great cheering.] I am not the Court, I am not the jury nor the Judge. Before the case comes to me, and all other cases, it would have to come on an application for pardon; and that is the only way the case can get to me. Why don't Judge Chase, the Chief-Justice of the United States, whose district Davis is in—why don't he try him? [Loud cheers.] But perhaps I could answer the question, as sometimes persons want to be facetious and indulges in repartee, I might ask you a question, why I don't hang Thad Stevens and Wendell Phillips. [Great cheering.] A traitor at one end of the line is as bad as a traitor at the other. I know that there are some who have got up their little pieces, and repeat on public occasions like parrots, what has been placed in their mouths by their superiors, who have not the courage and the manhood to come forward and tell themselves, but have their understrappers to do their work for them. [Cheers.] I know there are some that talk about this universal elective franchise, upon which they wanted to upturn the Government of Louisiana and institute another, who contended that we must send men there to control, govern and manage their slave population, because they are incompetent to do it themselves. And yet they turn round when they get there and say they are competent to go to Congress and engage in all the affairs of the State. [Cheers.] Before you commence throwing stones, you ought to be sure you don't live in a glass house. Then why all this clamor? Don't you see, my countrymen, it is a question of power, and being in power as they are their object is to perpetuate their power, since when you talk about turning any of them out of office, oh, they talk about "bread and butter." [Laughter.] Yes, these men are the most perfect and complete bread-and-butter party that has ever appeared in this Government. [Great cheering.] When you make an effort or struggle to take the nipple out of their mouths, how they clamor! They have stayed at home here five or six years, held the offices, grown fat, and enjoyed all the emoluments of position; and now, when you talk about turning one of them out of it, it is proscription; and hence they come forward and propose in Congress to do what? To pass laws to prevent the Executive from turning anybody out. [A Voice—"Put 'em out!"] Hence, don't you see what the policy was to be? I believe in the good old doctrine advocated by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, of rotation in office. These people who have been enjoying their offices seem to have lost sight of this doctrine. I believe that one set of men have enjoyed the emoluments of office long enough, and they should let another portion of the people have a chance. [Cheers.] How are these men to be got out [A voice—"Kick 'em out." Cheers and laughter.] unless your Executive can put them out—unless you can reach them through the President? Congress says he shall not turn them out, and they are trying to pass laws to prevent it being done. Well, let me say to you, if you will stand by me in this action [Cheers]—if you will stand by me in trying to give the people a fair chance, to have soldiers and citizens, to participate in these offices, God being willing I will kick them out. I will kick them out just as fast as I can. [Great cheering.] Let me say to you in concluding, what I have said, (and I intended to say but little, but was provoked into this) that I care not for their menaces, their taunts and their jeers; I care not for their threats. I do not intend to be bullied by my enemies nor awed by my friends.) [Cheers.] But God willing, with your help, I will veto their measures whenever they come to me. I place myself upon the ramparts of the Constitution, and when I see the enemy approaching, so long as I have eyes to see, or ears to hear, or a tongue to sound the alarm, so help me God I will do it, and call on the people to be my judges. [Cheers.] I tell you here to-night the Constitution is being encroached upon, I tell you here to-night that the citadel of liberty is being endangered. [A voice—"Go it, Andy."] I say to you, then, go to work; take the Constitution as your palladium of civil and religious liberty; take it as your chief ark of safety. Just let me ask you here to-night to cling to the Constitution in this great struggle for freedom, and for its preservation, as the shipwrecked mariner clings to the mast when the midnight tempest closes round him. [Cheers.] So far as my public life has been advanced, the people of Missouri, as well as other States, know that all my efforts have been devoted in that direction which will ameliorate and elevate the interests of the great mass of the people. [A Voce—"That's so."] Why, where is the speech, where is the vote to be got of mine, but what has always had a tendency to elevate the great working classes of the people? [Cheers.] When they talk about tyranny and despotism, where is there one act of Andy Johnson's that ever encroached upon the rights of a freeman in this land? But because I have stood as a faithful sentinel upon the watch-tower of freedom, to sound the alarm, hence all this traducing and detraction that have been heaped upon me. ["Bully for Andy."] I now, then, in conclusion, my countrymen, hand over to you the flag of your country, with thirty-six stars. I hand over to you your Constitution with the charge and responsibility of preserving it intact. I hand them all over to you, the people, in whom I have always trusted in all great emergencies which are of such vital interest. I hand them over to you as men who can rise above party, who can stand around the altar of a common country, with their faces upward to Heaven, swearing by Him that lives forever and forever that the altar we raise shall sink in the dust but that the Constitution and the Union shall be preserved. Let us stand by the Union of these States—let us fight the enemies of the Government, come from whatever source they may. My stand has been taken—you understand what my position is, and I leave the Government in your hands, with the confidence I have always had that the people will ultimately redress all wrongs and set the Government right. Then, gentlemen, in conclusion, for the cordial welcome you have given me in this great city of the North, whose destiny no one can foretell, [A voice, "three cheers for Johnson."] I thank you, and in bidding you good night I leave all in your charge, and thanks for the cordial welcome you have given me in this spontaneous out pouring of the people of your city.

AT THE TABLE.

After a period of attention to the viands, the Chairman of the evening, Mr. Howe, announced the first regular toast, as follows:

In thirty years' residence in the City of St. Louis I have never known so pleasant a night as this. I am here, to-night, and you are here to welcome to our city and to this State the President of the United States, through the Committee of Arrangements. The great Mississippi Valley has been shown to-day. Men have left their work-shops, merchants have left their counting-rooms, and the bookworm has left his studies to tender a welcome to the Chief-Magistrate of the United States. [Cheers.] It is but my duty now to give you a toast to which I know you will respond. I give you, gentlemen, the first regular toast:

The President of the United States—Andrew Johnson.

Three cheers were then given for Andrew Johnson. The President said:

Gentlemen: All I can say in reply is to call your attention to the manner in which I have discharged my duty as President of the United States. After having called your attention to the manner in which that duty has been discharged there is no need for you to ask for evidence of what my future course will be. Any professions made now as to what that course may be, if past evidence is no proof, would be vain. I am free to say that the manifestations of regard and respect which have been made to those who have accompanied me on this occasion, and to myself as the Chief Magistrate, are extremely flattering and grateful to us. One who feels conscious that he has discharged his duty to the Constitution, and to the people of the United States must be grateful for such demonstrations, and I would say no more, but simply return my thanks for the grateful and kind welcome you have tendered me, and once more repeat the sentiment:

"*The United States*—May they long be inseparable."

The Mayor proposed three cheers for the President of the United States, which were given with a will.

John Howe, Esq., said: Fellow-citizens, there is present here to-night our counselor, one who stood by Lincoln, and will stand by Johnson. He is from the great City of New-York, emporium of the United States. He is known throughout the encircled world by his statesmanship, and his power is felt in every court by the handwriting of Seward. [Cheers.] Loving the Union as his life, he has stood by the Union with his life. More fortunate than the martyred Lincoln, he was was only saved, perhaps, because he was yet eminently important to our country.

I give you as the second regular toast,

The Secretary of State. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Seward made a lengthy speech in response.

Several other toasts were given and responded to.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

In conclusion I must say that the appearance of the city was indescribably grand and enlivening, and particularly in its ornamentation and exquisite display of transparencies. Flags were run out from thousands of windows, while all the prominent thoroughfares were appareled with national colors, which waved overhead with majestic motion and fluttered in festoons from fronts of dwellings and stores. Fourth, Olive, Chestnut, Walnut, Pine and Second streets and Washington-avenue were charmingly draped with bunting. A most magnificent display was at the *Republican* office, where, without stint or expense, attraction had been made *recherché*, consisting in part of flags and festoons and a most elaborate piece of transparency.

THE LINDELL HOTEL.

The decorations at Lindell Hotel were beautiful. Several new standards of immense size were hung out from Washington-avenue side of the house upon poles, while one of truly collosal dimensions was pendant from a rope stretched across the street to the top of a building on the opposite block in lower vestibule. The columns at the sides of the grand stairway were wrapped from floor to ceiling with flags. Thirty or forty more flags, all new and each of them [illegible] feet long, were devoted to draping the capitols of columns and arches from end to end of both piazzas, so that the President and his distinguished companions on entering the portals of the edifice must have felt that they were fully at home under the national colors—colors which Grant, Farragut, Rousseau, Steedman, Radford, and others, of the party, have perilled their lives to defend, and which the President and Secretary Seward, and Secretary Welles, with the noblest impulses of patriots and soundest conviction of statesmen, are courageously striving against radicalism to preserve, in merciful and rightful authority. When night came glass globes behind the pillars in the piazzas were lighted, and long rows of Chinese lanterns hanging from arches above, created a handsome illumination, behind which could be seen swarms of ladies and gentlemen moving about in parlors and corridors and desiring to see and pay their respects to the honored guests of the evening. Farther up the avenue from many private houses, handsome flags were hung from windows, and the appearance of the entire length of the avenue, as far as the eye could reach, was uncommonly brilliant and striking. The Southern Hotel was dressed profusely with flags from the windows during the day, and at night there was a very full display of national colors. In the lower story elegant columns, running from Walnut-street through to Elm, being draped with flags, were affixed to the ceiling, to the stairway, and also to the windows in the lofty dining-room, where the banquet took place. The glass globes were lighted in both porticos, and to these were added a display of lanterns composed each of red, white and blue paper. Of the procession it is enough to say, that the general appearance of the streets was varied and beautiful, and that on all sides utmost enthusiasm prevailed. No one could stand at the Court-house and look down the long vista of Fourth-street, colored by the hues of the various flags, without feeling that the gay and flashing scene was no ordinary and stereotyped display, but the result of hearty and genuine feeling. This afternoon the President, in company with Messrs. Seward and Welles, went out for a short drive. The party will spend Monday night at Indianapolis.

From Louisville.

Louisville, Sunday, Sept. 9.

Great preparations are being made to receive the President and suite on Tuesday next. The party will leave here on Tuesday night for Cincinnati on the steamer *United States*. They will stop at Madison, and make a torch-light visit to the Mammoth Cave.

The low-pressure steamer *Richmond*, now on the marine ways at Madison, is the largest river steamer in the world.

GREAT FIRE AT SING SING.

Twenty Dwelling Houses Destroyed—Fifty Families Made Homeless—Losses and Insurances.

Sing Sing, Saturday, Sept. 7.

The village of Sing Sing was this morning visited by one of the most destructive conflagrations known in the history of Westchester County. At a quarter past two o'clock A. M., a fire was discovered in a barn adjoining the residence of Joseph W. Willis, and although prompt efforts were made to subdue the flames, the fire spread with great rapidity, and in less than half an hour extended to a block of dwellings and stores on Main-street. At the same time the Van Arden File Works took fire, and, despite the efforts of the firemen to extinguish the flames, the entire building, together with the dwellings and stores, were entirely consumed. A very strong northwest wind was blowing at the time, and the flames were driven across the street to the terminus of Main-street, or the lower dock, where they quickly communicated with another row of buildings—principally dwellings and stores—on the opposite side of the street, and a lumber yard, all of which were totally destroyed.

Twenty dwelling-houses were burned to the ground, and their occupants, numbering about fifty families, are made houseless by this terrible calamity. Many of the persons burned out were laboring people, who lost all or nearly all of their furniture; and the scene represented as the daylight came on was one of the most saddening that the eye was ever called upon to witness. One lady, who had been ill for some time with consumption, was removed to a residence near by; but so great was the excitement under which she labored that she expired in a few moments after arriving there. Two women, who had been recently confined, were removed, and were attended by a physician, who did all in his power to make them as comfortable as possible.

The total loss by this fire will not fall far short of $200,000. The buildings were frame structures, with but one exception, and owing to the high wind and the insufficiency of the fire apparatus of the village, the flames rapidly consumed them. The firemen, however, worked bravely, and made every endeavor to stay the progress of the flames, but with no avail, owing to the miserable apparatus with which they were provided.

The losses, as far as ascertained, are as follows: Van Arden, file-works, $50,000, insurance $18,000; Kipp's lumber-yard, $25,000, insurance $10,000; National Hotel, $10,000, insurance $3,200; J. Frank Brown's grocery, $12,000, no insurance; Samuel C. Nichol's grocery, $10,000, insurance $4,000; William Tell's house, $3,000; Oberlin House, $5,000, partly insured; E. Delanoy's grocery, $6,000, not insured; Moses Stanton's grocery, $5,000; David Ross' dwelling, $2,000, insurance Patrick Scanlon's dwelling, $1,400; Joseph Willis' dwelling and barn, $1,000; Shakespeare House, $800, insurance $400; Mrs. Cotton's boarding-house, $650, fully insured; Jas. Holmes' dwelling, $1,000; partially insured; Jacob T. Cook's dwelling, $2,500; insurance $1,500; James Shute's dwelling, $5,000; insurance $1,000; the Bloodgood tenement house, $1,000.

Nearly all the buildings on the lower dock were swept away, and the calamity has cast a gloom over the whole village. The homeless families were provided for by the villagers, and the American Hotel was thrown open to the sufferers, many of whom breakfasted there, and received every kindness that could be bestowed upon them. In the afternoon the subject of the fire was adverted to by the clergymen of the different churches and collections were taken up to afford the sufferers temporary relief. To-morrow a public meeting will be held for the purpose of raising money to help the afflicted out of their troubles.

A STEAMER SUNK.

The Steamer Linnie Down Snagged and Sunk in Arkansas River—Supposed Loss of Life.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Sept. 9.

Private dispatches announce the sinking of the steamer *Linnie Drown*, in the Arkansas river, on Friday night, from striking a snag. She sunk in seven minutes and is a total loss. Two of the crew and several deck passengers were lost. The cabin passengers, forty in number, jumped overboard in the dark, but being near the shore were saved. The lady passengers were rescued in their night-clothes. The loss is estimated at $50,000, two-thirds insured.

Cholera in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Sunday, Sept. 9.

The cholera is on the increase here. The Board of Health reports eleven cases since Friday evening. The mortality is not stated. The disease is chiefly confined to negroes. On and after to-morrow the sale of melons, fish, green corn, &c., will be prohibited.

NEW-YORK STATE POLITICS.

Syracuse, Saturday, Sept. 8.

The following delegates were elected to the Democratic State Convention from Onondaga County to-day: Second District—A. H. Green, J. H. Alvin.

Binghamton, Saturday, Sept. 8.

At the Democratic Convention held here to-day, C. F. Paige and O. C. Crocker were chosen delegates to the Democrrtic State Convention.

Oswego, Saturday, Sept. 8.

At the District Convention held in this city to-day, Thomas Sullott, Democrat, and Mayor Richardson, Conservative, were elected Delegates to the State Convention. It is understood they are in favor of Judge Allen for Governor.

Albany Convention.

The following delegates have been elected to the State Convention of Democrats and Conservatives by the Democratic Union organization:

Frist District—Charles G. Halpin, James Cherry.
Second District—William Walsh, Edward Coppers.
Third District—John Y. Savage, Christian B. Woodruff.
Fourth District—Thomas Montgomery, Henry P. West.
Fifth District—Arthur J. Delaney, Chas. Blauvelt.
Sixth District—Thomas Cassin, Jacob E. Hatzel.
Seventh District—Josiah W. Brown, Andrew Hoagland.
Eighth District—Anthony Miller, Edward Conlan.
Ninth District—M. B. Spaulding, Jos. W. Lamb.
Tenth District—Smith Ely, Jr., Andrew Mills.
Eleventh District—Nelson J. Waterbury, John Hardy.
Twelfth District—James Murray, Philip Beenhuson.
Thirteenth District—Michael Connolly, Thomas Higgins.
Fourteenth District—Col. James Kelly, Henry C. Banks.
Fifteenth District—John Kerr, Samuel G. Courtney.
Sixteenth District—Frank McElroy, Thomas Pearson.
Seventeenth District—Patrick Rigney, Bartholemew [illegible].

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

GEORGIA.

The Times Suggestion of a Presidential Tour in the Southern States—How the President and Mr. Seward would be Received—"I want them to come back with all their Manhood"—The hope of a General Amnesty for Political Offences—The Work of Conservatism goes Bravely on.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DAHLONEGA, LUMPKIN COUNTY, Ga., Thursday, Sept. 6, 1866.

The suggestion in the TIMES of the 30th ult., that "it would be an excellent thing if the President and the illustrious statesmen who accompany him were to follow up their present tour by another through the States of the South," will be commended on all hands, and the hope strongly expressed that it may be possible for Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD to carry it out. It would do more good in obliterating past differences, reëstablishing good feeling, and dispelling unjust apprehensions, than all that can be said or written in the next ten years.

To the South it would be the most cheering proof of trust, confidence, and fraternity. To the North it would be the most convincing evidence of Southern loyalty and sincerity; and to the President and his Administration it would be the most triumphant vindication of the wisdom and sound policy of the course they have pursued.

One such speech in a Southern city as the President delivered in New-York—one such sentence as—"I do not want to let them back into the Union degraded and debased. They would not be fit to form a part of the great American family. *I want them to come back* WITH ALL THEIR MANHOOD"—would do more for a restoration of the Union in the hearts and aspirations of the people than all the legislation which human wisdom can devise.

Should the President come, his reception will not be as splendid or as pompous as the wealthy and luxurious cities of the North have given him in his progress to Chicago. There will be no civic or military displays, no Delmonico banquets, no roar of artillery to announce his approach or salute his arrival; but thousands and tens of thousands of true Southern men and women will cordially greet him wherever he goes, and in every cheer they utter, as he passes, they will remember with heartfelt gratitude that he has said he has never wanted them to come back into the Union unless it is "with all their manhood." They will remember how he has calmly and nobly stood between them and the howling madness of radical vengeance, and how they are indebted to him and those who have stood by him, for whatever of liberty they possess to-day. By all means, let him come. His doing so will greatly facilitate the fulfillment of the great aspiration which he uttered at the close of his speech in New-York, an aspiration which he will live to see realized, and which will surpass in historical glory the brightest crown that monarch ever wore.

Thousands, aye tens of thousands, would rejoice to hear that the President had determined "to make a public journey southward from the Potomac." But if he would make his passage a triumph, and his reception an outpouring of complete, unalloyed gratitude and enthusiastic cordiality, let there be no unpardoned political offender "South of the Potomac." Let amnesty precede him. Let all disabilities for political causes be removed, and let there be nothing to remind him or the people whom he visits of past strifes, past offences or past enmity. Let there be no prisoner of war to suggest that peace is not yet. Let all, all be able to meet him as he comes, and ratify in his presence their vows of fealty to the Constitution and the Union, and let none be obliged to stay at home, or within a prison cell, because he is proscribed and disfranchised for political transgressions.

It may be that sound policy forbids for the present this mode of obliterating the painful, living traces of war and conquest. I have alluded to it because I know and feel what joy and gratitude it would diffuse throughout this wasted and sincerely punished people; and because I know with what magic potency it would consolidate and perpetuate peace and union. I write warmly because I feel warmly. I know this people. I have seen and been among them constantly since the heavy hand of conquering power first fell upon them, and amid all the alternations of hope and despair, of sunshine and gloom, through which they have passed, the ban of proscription which was placed upon those to whom they gave prominence by their confidence, embittered the enjoyment of their own immunity, and gave intensity to whatever suffering they may have had to endure. This should not be adduced against them as a sign of disaffection or discontent. Had they contented themselves with their own amnesty and been indifferent about the lot of those whom they made their leaders, they would not only have lost their own self-respect, but they would have forfeited all claim to the respect of others.

Besides this, I can assure you with perfect truth, that those who are still unpardoned have been and are among the most earnest and zealous promoters of the submission, patience, obedience to law and authority, good feeling and good will which have characterized the conduct of the people. The most prominent during the war, although the least so now in appearance, have been in reality the most efficient auxiliaries in restoring peace and in counselling strict and uncompromising compliance with all the requirements of authority.

Seeing the TIMES by chance in the neighborhood where I have been exploring this reputed El Dorado for the last few days, I could not forbear to write you, although I have nothing to say of its gold mines and veins, and lots, and pennyweights, and enterprises present and prospective, to give expression to what I know to be the ardent desire of the people of Georgia, and by giving accurate information in support of it, however humbly, in the great work of restoration of a united, happy and prosperous Republic. Be assured that the work goes bravely on. The most cheering news comes from the North, telling of the popular manifestations in support of President JOHNSON and Conservatism, increases the zeal and the spontaneous [illegible] of the Southern people, and that any one who would now [illegible] to check the popular current in its course Unionward, would be speedily overwhelmed by the flood. Our Eatansville gazettes and Mr. POTTS are rapidly subsiding into joy-producing silence. QUONDAM.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION.

Visit of Some of the Delegates to the Iron-clad Navy-yard.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 8.

This morning, pursuant to an invitation extended by the Union League, a large number of delegates to the Convention of Southern Unionists took passage at the Chestnut-street wharf on the steamer *John A. Warner*, which had been specially chartered by the League, for a visit to the iron-clad navy at League Island. The leading spirits of the Convention were on board, and the honors of the occasion were done by Mayor MORTON MCMICHAEL and CHAS. GIBBONS, Esq., President of the Union League Club.

On arriving at League Island an effort was made to board the *New Ironsides* and *Dictator*, but for some reason it did not succeed, and the delegates were obliged to view the sea-dogs from a distance. The steamer proceeded down the river a mile or two beyond the mouth of the Schuylkill and then started on her return trip.

SPEECH OF MAYOR M'MICHAEL.

After a collation Mayor MCMICHAEL said:

GENTLEMEN: However much I may have regretted my absence from the city some ten days ago, I shall have no cause to regret my presence on this occasion. [Applause.] I may say that I am glad to see you, and to welcome you with us; and, more than this, we are all delighted with what you have done. [Cheers.] We will show by our votes in the October election, as we have already shown you by our voices, that our sympathies are wholly with the loyal men of the South. We appreciate the sufferings you endured during the war, and will show you by our ballots, as we have already shown by our bullets, that we are on your side. [Vociferous cheers.] The moral sense of the great American people has been so moved by what you have endured that it goes out to you with our heart and soul. [Cheers.] As to President JOHNSON, his course during the past six months has done more to strengthen the hands of the Republican party than all its chosen leaders have been able to accomplish. [Cheers.] Although I do not wish to speak disrespectfully of the President of the United States, I will say, "God forbid that another man should ever be seated in the Presidential chair who would so [illegible] the principles and pledges as President JOHNSON has done! [Cheers] God forbid that we should see this high office in the hands of one who would [illegible] the present one does! [Cheers.] We all now join our hearts, our hands and our voices in tendering you an earnest welcome, and we trust if ever you come amongst us again we will try our best to treat you even better than we do to-day."

The Mayor then made his way out of the crowd, which joined in hearty cheers for his Honor and the Union League.

Col. MOSS, of Missouri, then proposed the following toast: "Our Philadelphia friends, who have bestowed upon us every courtesy that we could ask; the Mayor of Philadelphia, who came home [illegible]; and the people of Philadelphia, who can take care of themselves without the aid of the Mayor when the rebels are among them."

The toast was drunk, and a great cry was raised for Gov. HAMILTON, who appeared at the table and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. HAMILTON.

GENTLEMEN: I am a prisoner of war. I would know your will. [A voice, "We want a good speech."] Well, then, when we met here in Convention, we loyal men of the South expected no obstruction to an outspoken expression of feeling. Judge of my surprise and disappointment, when I found here a few Northern men who thought more of their own election to Congress than they did of alleviating our condition at home. They said that if we expressed ourselves in an open manner, they feared they would lose their elections in the North. But we have no such fears. [Cheers.] We are anxious to do impartial justice to all men, placing ourselves upon the broad rock of Eternal Truth. [Cheers.] Men made in the image of God had been kept in Slavery for two hundred years. But they have at last been made free and brought into the fold of the Union as free men. Why should FREDERICK DOUGLASS be denied any right that is enjoyed by one of us? [Cheers.] Oh! but they say it is not expedient. But I have learned by the sad experience of five years that truth is the fittest thing to be spoken on all occasions. Justice has never suffered in the sight of God. [Cheers.] Let us then no longer give our enemies in the Old World the right to say, you proclaim freedom and justice to all, but in your practice give the lie to your professions. [Prolonged applause.] Our past example has done much to alleviate the condition of the down-trodden of the South. And now by the grace of God every man in our midst who has a true heart and is willing to shed his blood for the salvation of his country, of whatever nationality or color he may be, is our brother, our friend, our fellow-citizen, and entitled as such to the same privileges as any one of us.

Gov. HAMILTON retired amidst vociferous applause.

MICHIGAN NATIONAL UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Recommendation of a State Ticket.

From the Detroit Free Press, Sept. 5.

The Convention of Aug. 9 having called a Convention of the supporters of ANDREW JOHNSON as the President of the United States, to meet at the City Hall yesterday, a large and respectable number were present. ALFRED RUSSELL, Esq., called the meeting to order and read the call as heretofore published.

Col. SYLVESTER LARNED was then elected temporary Chairman, and Gen. PARKHURST temporary Secretary. Col. LARNED, on taking the Chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We have met today pursuant to this call, which involves the nominating of a National Union State ticket. You need nothing from me, your temporary Chairman, to make you understand how fully and entirely I concur with you and with all National Union men in this, perhaps, the last attempt to preserve intact the integrity of the Union, for which we have been fighting during the past five years. [Cheers.] I deem this the most momentous crisis in our nation's history. We have been attempting for the last five years to prove by our arms how much harder it is to perpetuate liberty than to create it. We are now engaged in the novel experiment of attempting to undo that, on the part of our opponents, which the blood and treasure of our revolutionary fathers were spent in the patriotic attempt to accomplish. It is for us to stem the tide, and to resolve that in Michigan, at least—which has sent her thousands to the field—we will stand by the Government, one and indivisible, and to support the principle for which our patriotic forefathers fought, and bled and conquered—no taxation without representation. [Cheers.] It is for us to attempt to restore to their proper place in the Union eleven disfranchised States, and to give voice to fifty-eight representatives who stand knocking at the door of Congress for admission. It is for us to so arrange our affairs, National and State, as to bring together again the disrupted elements of the Union; so that they may be now and forever an undivided nation. *Esto perpetua!* [Loud applause.]

A motion was made and carried that a National State Executive Committee, to be formed of one representative from each county in the State, be appointed by the Chair. The Chairman appointed

First District—A. Russell, Col. G. Spaulding, J. J. Newell, G. C. Monroe.

Second District—John G. Parkhurst, Samuel Adams, James Sullivan, R. W. Landon, Col. F. W. Condon, John B. Baker.

Third District—Joseph E. Beebe, E. C. Seaman, Jas. Monroe, T. M. Hagelett.

Fourth District—C. Dexter, H. B. Fargo, A. T. McReynolds, H. C. Ackeley, Lieu. Fred. A. Nims.

Fifth District—Joseph B. Lee, B. G. Stout, J. S. Farrar, R. G. Hart, G. L. Cornell, Amos James.

Sixth District—Col. W. B. McCreery, James Eastman, Gen. B. F. Partridge, Capt. B. W. Hastin, S. B. Bliss, George N. Jeffries.

The Committee on Organization reported the following as permanent officers of the Convention:

President—Gen. C. O. Loomis.

Vice-Presidents—J. J. Newell, H. F. Livermore, Capt. Schuyler, George S. Cooper, Byron G. Stout, Gen. Wm. B. McCreery.

Secretaries—J. G. Parkhurst, J. C. Dexter, Col. F. W. Moore, A. W. Brockway, J. B. Sanford, Col. Henry Barns, F. H. Vandenburgh.

Gen. LARNED, in introducing Gen. LOOMIS, said he took pride and pleasure in presenting that soldier, citizen and patriot, Gen. C. O. LOOMIS. Gen. LOOMIS, on taking the Chair, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for this honor. I deem it of no ordinary kind. We are met together to reap the fruits of the victories which crowned our arms in the field, and our action is intended to assist in securing to the American nation those blessings which shall last through all coming time. [Cheers.] There is no harmony except in Union. [Cheers.] We have a country—not a divided country. Let one word express the whole—we have a country, [cheers,] and if that country be in danger, let us throw ourselves in the breach, and save it from the calamities which might otherwise overwhelm it. [Cheers.] The present time is considered one of peril, in this—that while the soldiery, who were sent forward with the most liberal hand, to fight the battles of the country, and to maintain the integrity of the Union which our fathers bequeathed to us, left the field as conquerors, an attempt is now being made to make the victory barren of results. We concluded the war with the idea that in the strength of our arms we had preserved the Union; but we were met with different counsels when we returned to city life. We were told then emphatically that we had failed. Gentlemen, I don't believe it, and I am not here to indorse any such conclusion. [Loud cheers.] Twenty-five States only meet in Congress, and eleven other States are begging for association with them, and we take our stand on the broad platform of the Philadelphia Convention, and declare that representation is due to those States under the Constitution. [Cheers.] It is a right inherent which they possess, and without condition other than that prescribed in the Constitution. [Cheers.] And any who would prescribe other conditions are just as rebellious as those who took up arms against us. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, expressing these views, believing that we meet upon a proper platform to advise with and counsel each other as to the best mode of preserving our liberties, feeling that beneath and sustaining us is the broad basis of the Constitution, it remains for us to go on in the course we have marked out, assured that that alone will advance our country in its career of greatness and prosperity. [Loud cheers.]

On motion of Mr. RUSSELL, the Committee on Organization was constituted a Committee to report a list of candidates for the several State offices for the consideration of the Convention.

The Convention then took a recess till 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On being called to order, the Committee on Nominations made a report, submitting the names of the following gentlemen:

For Governor—Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Gen. JOHN G. PARKHURST.

For Secretary of State—Col. BRADLEY M. THOMPSON.

For Attorney-General—Col. GEORGE GRAY.

For State Treasurer—LUTHER H. TRASK.

For Commissioner of State Land Office—Col. LOUIS DILLMAN.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—SAMUEL CLEMENTS.

For Auditor-General—Gen. GEORGE SPAULDING.

For Member of State Board of Education—Maj. ALEXANDER EWING.

Mr. STOUT offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention approve the nominations for State officers presented by its Committee as the National Union State ticket; that a committee of one from each Congressional District be appointed to present the same to the Democratic State Convention to be held in Detroit on the 5th instant, and that that Committee have power to make such changes on said ticket as may be deemed advisable in order to promote harmony between the two Conventions, and to present the same to the people of Michigan for their suffrage.

Capt. GRIFFIN could not consent to the name of Col. BRADLEY M. THOMPSON, of Saginaw, who had allowed his name to appear to the address of an organization, published in the Detroit *Tribune*, and couched in language of the most offensive kind to the other soldiers in the field.

Gen. LARNED said that his friend, Capt. GRIFFIN, was laboring under a misconception. He (Gen. LARNED) was authorized to say that Col. THOMPSON's name was used in the manner referred to, without his knowledge and consent, and that in a Saginaw paper, no longer since than Saturday last, he had declared himself openly and avowedly for JOHNSON and the Union. No one present would attribute to him (Gen. LARNED) any particular love for the Democratic Party; but it was due to it to say that while it had administered the Government it had done so with honor and credit, and it was a loyal party. He was authorized by the Democrats to say they pledged themselves that the Democratic Convention to be held on the 5th would adopt as their platform the declaration of principles presented for adoption at the Convention in Philadelphia. Nay, more, he was authorized to say by these gentlemen that the ticket here presented would be presented to their Convention for unanimous adoption. But while saying this, there was some degree of chivalric courtesy and consideration due to the gentlemen who were prepared to espouse the cause of this Convention. And what did they ask? They said this—that there were 50,000 loyal votes in Michigan, and Mr. JOHNSON and his administration wanted them, and should have them, not alone for the State ticket, but for the Congressional ticket, for the latter was the main point, the true issue between a Radical Congress and a patriotic administration. They further said that they would take the ticket of this Convention with the name of any good man at the head of it who had been baptized in loyalty and fealty to the Government. But they asked, and reasonably so, too, as a matter of common courtesy, that they might be permitted to convene in conference, in order to pass upon the ticket. To this end he moved, in amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention approve the nominations now presented, and that a committee of conference of one from each Congressional District be appointed to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Democratic State Convention, as to the ticket now presented; and that said Committee have power to make such changes as may be deemed advisable, in order to produce harmony between the two Conventions, and to present the same to the people of Michigan for their suffrages.

Capt. GRIFFIN, after explanation offered by Gen. LARNED, withdrew his objection to Col. THOMPSON.

The substitute offered by Gen. LARNED was adopted, and the resolution thus amended was carried unanimously.

The Committee on Resolutions, through Mr. STOUT, reported the following:

Resolved, That the National Union Party of Michigan accept the declaration of principles and address of the Philadelphia Convention of August 14th ultimo, as the expression of its views involved in the present political contest.

Resolved, That the admission of loyal men into Congress from all the States is essential to the complete restoration of the Federal Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution upon which the Union is founded.

Resolved, That in the nominations submitted by this Convention, the soldiers of Michigan have the best expression of the high estimation in which we hold the noble defenders of the integrity of the Union.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid loud and long continued applause.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution approving the report of the Committee on Nominations and appointing a Committee of Conference to confer with a like Committee from the Democratic State Convention was carried.

The motion called out a lengthy discussion, in which Col. BARNS, Col. MCREYNOLDS, GEN. LARNED, and others, took part.

Gen. LOOMIS (having temporarily left the chair) said:

He met there as an independent man, having convictions of what was right for all good men. The platform of the Philadelphia Convention was broad enough for all good men to stand upon. But they were not here to cater for the Radicals or for any other body, and they could stand upon the Philadelphia platform without asking the advice of any one. He hoped the resolution would not prevail. He was opposed to everything except the ticket they were met to nominate. Adopt that, and send it forth to the world to take its chances.

Dr. EWING was in favor of the reconstruction policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, but having fought the enemies of the Union in the field for thirty-seven months, he was prepared to fight them also in the Senate, whether they lived in the North or in the South, and he said if their ticket could not stand up itself let it fall.

Col. MCREYNOLDS declared that he for one was in favor of seeking recruits. He liked volunteers. He had himself organized a regiment which was a little longer in the field than his friend who had just spoken. He had brought to the field 1,250 men, 1,200 of whom were Democrats. And this was the first regiment of cavalry organized to stand by the old flag. They did not come with a heavy bounty, but were recruits who volunteered to defend the flag of the country against the common enemy. Knowing thus the value of recruits, instead of despising them, as the gentleman who had just spoken, he would be ready to go on his bended knees to his men to come to the standard they had now set up. He did not care whether the recruits came from the Democratic or Republican side, so long as they were had to strengthen and defend the cause.

Captain BERTRAM made an energetic and stirring speech in favor of conciliation and harmony, and a united and determined effort to overthrow the Radical Party.

Hon. WM. JAY said that he was a member of the Senate of the State of Michigan, and a Republican to the core, but was in favor of the reconstruction policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. He was opposed to admitting to Congress the original Secessionists of the South, but was willing to hold out the right hand of fellowship to all loyal men, whether from the North or the South. He was equally opposed to the old disrupted party led by THAD. STEVENS. The position held by STEVENS, SUMNER and others was that unless President JOHNSON fell down on his knees before them the Union might perish. He (Mr. JAY) repelled the accusation that he had left his party. It was his party who had left him, and believing himself to be in the right all creation could not make him budge an inch. He had taken this position long ago, long before the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention, and he was willing to extend the right hand of fellowship to every man, be he Republican or Democrat, who would rally around the thirty-six stars. "If these," said he, "be the principles of this Convention, count me in." [Loud cheers and laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN—We have already counted you.

After some further discussion, the motion to reconsider the resolution was withdrawn, and another resolution was passed instructing the Committee of Conference to report their action to the Executive Committee, who were empowered to take such action on the report as they deemed proper.

Major A. EWING stated that it would not be possible for him to fulfill the duties of the office to which he had been nominated if he should be elected; he would therefore move to substitute the name of Lieut.-Col. EDWARD BOTWELL, of Ypsilanti, in place of his own name. The motion was carried. The Convention then adjourned.

Michigan Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic Convention for the State of Michigan was held at Detroit on the 5th inst. Hon. E. H. LOTHROP was chosen temporary Chairman, and on taking the chair made a brief address, in which he said: "New duties now devolve upon us; let us come up here to-day manfully to meet those issues. Let us come up in the spirit of concession and conciliation, ready to join hands with our noble President and all those who are ready to support him in his herculean task of reconstructing the Union." A communication was then read from a Committee appointed by the National Union Convention, which was held in Detroit on the previous day, requesting the Democratic Convention to appoint a Committee to confer with them with reference to the nomination of a State ticket. The request was complied with, and such a Committee was appointed. Mr. LOTHROP was subsequently elected permanent President of the Convention, and, after expressing his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, said:

"We have assembled under peculiar circumstances, differing from those under which we have been wont to meet. In the first place, we behold that for a year and a half the strife of battle has ceased within our land, and that those States which were in rebellion are in a manner restored to their old condition under the Constitution; and yet we find they are not permitted to enter within the halls of our legislature to take part in making the laws of our country. We find that these States have come back asking to be readmitted as members into the Union, and have, by their acts, declared beyond controversy, that Slavery shall no more exist within our land. They have, through their representative men, acknowledged that they are willing to pay the debt which has been contracted in support of the Union of these States. They have acknowledged that their old doctrine of secession was a heresy. And with all these acknowledgments—and so far as we can judge from appearances, they are sincere—they declare themselves obedient to the Constitution and to the laws of the land. We also find that the President of the United States is doing everything he can to bring about a restoration of the Union, and to give peace to the land. We are here to-day for the purpose of doing our part in devising means by which this end shall be completely accomplished, and I would invoke upon you the spirit of concession, conciliation and patriotism. Gentlemen, I ask you to extend the right hand of fellowship to ANDREW JOHNSON. Shall we not say to that noble band who have eschewed party—who have given up old associations to rally round ANDREW JOHNSON—shall we not hail them with outstretched hands and say, "We are with you?" If we have any old prejudices still lurking in our hearts, it is for us to banish them, and go forth as one man in the accomplishment of the great object of reconstruction. We can contend for many things at a future day which, as party men, we hold essential, but in the meantime it is the part of wise men to suffer them to remain in abeyance, and to unite for that which is of far more vital importance—the full restoration of the Union. And why should we allow our particular notions to rest while we contend for a common object? ANDREW JOHNSON, who knows more of the character and temper of the Southern people than all of us together, says that they have suffered enough, and that their present conduct is a guarantee that it will be safe to admit them back. And if ANDREW JOHNSON says this, why should we here, who know nothing of it, say anything to the contrary? If Gens. SHERMAN and GRANT and a host of others who have taken their lives in their hands and have gone forth to battle for the Union of these States—if they say these men have suffered enough, and it is safe to receive them back as brothers into the Union, shall we say nay? I hope there is no man in this Convention who will raise his voice and say nay, but that all will reach forth the hand of friendship to our brethren in the South, and say, "We have punished you for your secession, and are, now that you are repentant, ready to take you back and try you once more."

Gov. WM. M. FENTON then presented the report of the Committee of Conference, and stated that the Committee had felt that it was their duty to set aside all minor political differences, and to unite with all other Union men in the endeavor to restore the lately rebellious States to practical unity and harmony with the other states of the Union; that they had thoroughly canvassed the names presented by the Committee of the National Union organization, and had unanimously agreed to report them for the consideration of the Convention, but with a single exception, which was that of the candidate for the Board of Education, which had been withdrawn at his own solicitation and request. The report closed with a declaration that it was inexpedient for the Convention to make any separate nominations for State officers, and recommended that the Democracy adopt the ticket of the National Union organization, and heartily coöperate with its supporters by giving it their most efficient aid in the canvass, and their united votes in the coming election. The report was adopted, and the National Union ticket indorsed as that of the Convention. The following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the momentous issue now pending—the safety and salvation of the Union by a complete restoration—this Convention of the Democracy of the State, in making its nominations to-day, has felt it a duty to rise above mere party action. We present to the people of the State a ticket of loyal men and pure patriots; men who now, if elected, will consummate in the councils of the State the great work for which they shed their blood and periled their lives in the field. And we, therefore, invite all true, loyal and patriotic men, whatever their previous party convictions, to rally to the support of the national Union ticket now presented to them.

The resolutions of the National Union Convention at Philadelphia were adopted as the platform of the party, with the addition of four others—one endorsing the address to the people adopted by that Convention; one condemning the action of Congress in increasing the salaries of its members, and the following:

Resolved, That this Convention entertains the highest regard for our brave soldiers and sailors, by whose noble patriotism our Union has been defended against those who, by force of arms, sought to overthrow it, and that we ask their assistance at the polls, to make their victories in war effectual to the preservation of that Union, and the Constitution of our country, and to sustain the President in his effort to that end.

Resolved, That the Democracy are necessarily the true representatives of the laboring classes, and we view with deep concern the heavy burdens which wasteful and partial legislation, and a vicious system of currency, have imposed on them. We will steadily aid all measures which will abridge their hours of toil; which will improve their opportunities for intellectual and moral cultivation; which will secure the public lands to the actual settler; or which will in any way ameliorate and elevate the condition of the laboring masses.

The ticket thus presented to the people of Michigan by the two conventions is as follows:

For Governor, Brevet Maj.-Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS. Gen. WILLIAMS went to Michigan in the infancy of the State, and during the days of HENRY CLAY was a Whig. Since then he has taken no active part in politics; but notwithstanding his retirement he was so well known to the people of the State, that on the breaking out of the war he alone was honored with the commission of Brigadier-General. From the hour of his appointment he devoted himself with untiring energy, and with distinguished ability, to the discharge of his duty until the close of the war.

The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Brig.-Gen. JOHN G. PARKHURST, has always been a Democrat. He entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Ninth Michigan Infantry, was promoted to the Colonelcy, and brevetted Brigadier-General for his distinguished military services.

For Secretary of State, Col. BRADLEY M. THOMPSON was nominated. He has been a Republican, but was too patriotic to follow the lead of the Radicals of that party. He entered the service as a lieutenant in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry and was promoted to the rank of Captain. His health failing, he was transferred to the Pay Department as a Major, and at the conclusion of the war was brevetted a Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious service.

Col. GEORGE GRAY, of Kent, is the nominee for Attorney-General, a Democrat. He was born and educated in the county of Armagh, Ireland. He went into the field in command of the Sixth Cavalry to do his duty for the restoration of the Union.

For State Treasurer, LUTHER H. TRASK, of Kalamazoo, was nominated. He has acted for many years with the Republicans, and left that party since the close of the war from a strong conviction of duty and patriotism, and from a fear of the ultimate ruin which must inevitably flow if the views and policy of the Radical party are permanently adopted by the country.

For Commissioner of State Land Office, Col. LOUIS DILLMAN, of Wayne, received the nomination. He always has been a Democrat. He entered the service as Captain of Company A, in the Second Infantry, served two and a half years, and returned a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and has been in this country 17 years.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, SAMUEL CLEMENTS, of Monroe, a Democrat, was selected.

For Auditor-General the name of Gen. GEORGE SPAULDING, of Monroe, also a Democrat, is presented. He entered the service as a private, and won his successive steps of promotion by arduous and distinguished service in the field.

For Member of the State Board of Education the National Union Convention recommended the name of Lieut.-Col. EDWARD BOTWELL, but that gentleman withdrew his name, as he could not attend to the duties if elected. He asked that the nomination might be conferred on the Rev. JOHN W. BIRCHMORE, of Genesee, which was unanimously agreed to. It will be seen that the six most prominent offices are tendered to distinguished Michigan soldiers.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Maine annual State election takes place to-day. The officers to be elected are a Governor, State Legislature, and five members of Congress. At present, the Governor, all the members of Congress and of the State Senate, and 136 of the 151 members of the House of Representatives are Republicans. The largest vote ever thrown for the Republican candidate for Governor was in 1860, when ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., received 70,030 votes; the lowest was in 1862, when ABNER COBURN had 42,744, but was elected. The average Republican vote, since the organization of the party, has been somewhat over 60,000. The highest thrown for the Democratic candidate for Governor was in 1858, when MANASSEH SMITH received 52,440 votes. The average Democratic strength for the past few years has been about 44,000. The total vote in 1863 was 119,000, and in 1864 it was 112,000; in 1865 it fell off to 86,000. The Democrats threw 52,000 votes in 1860, and about 50,000 in 1863. Last year their vote was less than 32,000. The Republican majority last year was 22,787; in 1856, HANNIBAL HAMLIN had 19,234 majority, and in 1864 Gov. CONY's majority was 19,180. The Republican canvass has just been completed, and gives a majority for the candidates of that party in every county in the State, and an aggregate majority of 18,900.

The Republican candidate for Governor is Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN. He is a professor in Bowdoin College, and has been nominated in acknowledgement of his services in the field during the war, he never having held any political office. The Democratic candidate is EBEN F. PILLSBURY, an able lawyer residing at Farmington.

For Congress the Republicans have re-nominated their candidates in all the districts except the Fourth, where Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE gives place to JOHN A. PETERS. Mr. PETERS is a lawyer, a young man residing in Bangor, and was, before the war, a Democrat. Since the opening of the war he has acted with the Republicans, and is personally popular. The Democrats at first nominated a full ticket for Congress, but their candidates in the Second and Fifth districts have withdrawn in favor of the nominees of those Republicans who indorse the Philadelphia National Union Convention. The Johnson men in the Third District have indorsed the Democratic candidate. The two tickets stand, therefore, as follows:

NATIONAL UNION.

First District—L. De M. Sweat.
Second District—Nahum Morrill.
Third District—Solyman Heath.
Fourth District—George M. Weston.
Fifth District—William G. Crosby.

REPUBLICAN.

First District—John Lynch.
Second District—Sidney Perham.
Third District—James G. Blaine.
Fourth District—John A. Peters.
Fifth District—Frederick A. Pike.

The Republican majorities in the several districts in 1864 were as follows:

1. John Lynch	2,518
2. Sidney Perham	4,486
3. J. G. Blaine	4,328
4. J. H. Rice	3,819
5. F. A. Pike	3,690

This year the chief interest centres in the First District, although considerable effort has been made by both parties in all the districts, and especially the Fourth and the Fifth. In the First District Mr. SWEAT, the present Democratic nominee, was elected in 1862 by a small majority. Last year he was defeated by 2,518 votes.

ANOTHER RADICAL BLAST AT THE IRISH.

Their Patriotism Impugned and their Conduct as Citizens Falsified.

From the Chicago Tribune.

WHO SAVED THE UNION.

The Montreal *L'Union Nationale*, the leading Canadian organ of the French population, in discussing the Fenian movement and predicting the course the American Government may take in the premises, says:

"The Cabinet at Washington has not forgotten that the armies of the United States which conquered the South were composed in a great measure of Irishmen, and that the American nation is greatly indebted to the generous manner in which the children of Ireland spilt their blood for it, for the peace which it enjoys to-day, and the glory with which the American flag is enshrouded."

This statement is ludicrously, absurdly and grossly false. No portion of the people of the North contributed so little in proportion to their numbers as the "children of Ireland." So far from our armies being "composed in a great measure of Irishmen," that element did not contribute 3 per cent. of the Union soldiers engaged in the war. The Fenians behaved well from the start, but they were comparatively a small faction of the Irish, until after LEE's surrender. During the first eighteen months of the war, while MCCLELLAN, BUELL, HALLECK, FITZ JOHN PORTER and FRANKLIN were conducting military operations on Pro-Slavery principles, in accordance with the views of the Copperheads, a scanty proportion of Irish joined the ranks. But after these do-nothing officers were retired from field commands, most of the Irish "retired" also, and few recruits of the Celtic persuasion were ever afterward obtained. During the last two years of the war there were more Celtic skedaddlers and deserters in Canada than in our armies, by considerable. The Southern Irish fought desperately for JEFF. DAVIS, and turned out *en masse*, and spilt their blood like water to keep down the "d—d nagurs," while in the North the loyal Irish who did their duty, were confined to the Fenians and to those who came to this country in childhood, and had grown up as Americans in political and religious feelings and sentiments. Of course we except the Protestant Irish from these strictures, because they cannot properly be classed as "Celts" or "Irish"—being all of Scotch or English extraction and traditions.

We repeat, that it is ludicrously and absurdly false to affirm that our armies were composed in a great measure or in considerable degree, of Celts, or that that they spilled even their proportionate share of blood for the salvation of the Union, as it is notorious that four-fifths of that whole nationality were fierce and furious Copperheads from November, 1862, till the close of the war, and that all nearly refused to volunteer on any terms, but ran off to Canada in droves, every time they were seriously endangered with a draft. Everybody remembers how they deserted, skedaddled, supported Copperheads, and opposed the war—with the aforesaid honorable exception of the handful of Fenians then organized. The records of the War Department show that 90 per cent. of all our soldiers were natives by birth, and that of the foreigners the Germans furnished three men where the Irish furnished one, and that the negroes furnished three where the Irish furnished one, though the latter are bitterly opposed to the blacks having the right to vote. But we hope the Fenians will prove as marked an exception to this liberal and undemocratic feeling of their countrymen as they did on the issue of Union *vs.* Rebellion.

Gov. Oglesby Threatens a Fenian.

Western papers states that at a Radical meeting in Plymouth, Ind., on the 3d inst., Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, during his discourse was describing how much "sympathy" Congress had with the Fenian movement and the Irish people in general, when an Irishman in the audience respectfully inquired of him why Congress had not repealed the neutrality laws. The Governor turned angrily upon him and shouted: "You are a traitor." The Irishman denied the charge, and repeated the question, and received for reply: "I can smash your head for you." By this time the Celtic blood was hot, and "You are a liar" came in a clear, ringing tone from the brawny chest of the Irishman. Quoth OGLESBY, "I can lick you in two minutes; I can mash your head for you; you have been hired by copperheads to come here and interrupt me;" and he started in the direction of the man who asked the vexatious question. The City Marshal appeared on the platform just at that moment, and by discreet management prevented the valorous and dignified OGLESBY from making experiments in the pugilistic science.

National Union Committee—Letter from Mr. Sperry.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

I have been repeatedly urged to explain the reasons of the meeting of the "National Union Committee" in part at New-York and in part at Philadelphia. In order that the public may know all the facts, I will state them as follows:

According to the votes of the Committee recorded on its books, the "headquarters" of the Committee and the place of the meetings were fixed at the "Astor House," New-York City.

All meetings of the Committee, special or otherwise, have been called by the Chairman or Secretary, unless otherwise fixed by adjournment. According to the record of the Committee the meeting should have been held in New-York. Neither had the "four" who called the Philadelphia meeting, (one of whom, by the way, has since withdrawn from the Committee,) any right to call a meeting under the circumstances, for that duty belonged to the Chairman and Secretary. And here let me say that neither the Chairman nor the Secretary had been called upon to give notice of a meeting of the Committee, consequently they could not have refused.

After the irregular call of the "four" members of the Committee at an unauthorized place, viz., Philadelphia, as I have plainly shown by the votes to be such, I consulted with the Chairman of the Committee, and it was agreed that if there was to be a meeting it should be a legal one in every sense. Consequently a "call" was issued for a meeting of the Committee in a legal manner, and at its "headquarters" as designated by its own vote. Inasmuch as the "four" who had called the Philadelphia meeting had fixed Monday, the 3d inst., as the time convenient for them to attend, we fixed the meeting at the Astor House at the same time in a spirit of accommodation.

In accordance with the above-mentioned "calls," fifteen met at Philadelphia under the informal call, and eight at New-York under the legal or formal call. There being no quorum present the New-York meeting voted to adjourn, the time of the next meeting to be agreed upon by the Executive Committee, (a majority of whom were present at the New-York meeting,) and that two weeks' notice should be given so that there might not be an excuse for a quorum not being present. But the Philadelphia portion of the Committee voted to transact their business in violation of the rules established by their own votes, without a quorum, only fifteen of the forty members being present. Thus following the extreme Radical usage of overriding any constitutional or legal barrier, to a proposed course of action which seems likely to promote their success, while at the same time they pass *solemn* judgment upon three of their fellow-members and sentence them to expulsion from the Committee, without even a hearing, or catechizing them upon their views on that standard of Union orthodoxy, the platform adopted at Baltimore at the time the Committee were chosen. I know not what rule of action or principle could have governed their councils, except it be, that fanaticism never reasons. With the above facts I leave the matter to an impartial public, assuring them that, notwithstanding the action of a minority of the Committee, I am as ever sound on the principles of the Convention which made me a member of the "National Union Committee." Very respectfully,

N. D. SPERRY,
Secretary of National Union Committee.

How the South Receives the Philadelphia Platform.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser and Register.

In the first place, there is no portion of the Southern Press that repudiates anything in the Philadelphia Platform which makes it acceptable to the North, *unless the North is foolish enough to prefer abstract expressions of opinions to practical concessions of everything that she has claimed as the object of a four years' war.* Every practical question involved in the Philadelphia Platform is accepted by the whole Southern Press, and we do not for a moment believe that the Northern people care a bawbee for anything that is not practical, except so far as the Radical politicians may desire to make to themselves excuses for withholding justice and perpetuating oppression.

It is true, we do not believe the result of the war is a vindication of "constitutional right." We cannot stultify ourselves by professing that force has convinced us we were wrong, or that it has had any reflex effect in modifying the principles of the Constitution. Such a profession would bear the mark of hypocrisy on its very face. *We admit the power of force to prescribe our obligations and relations for the future*, but not to change our convictions as to the past. No upright, magnanimous, or even polite victor would ask more, for the admission of more would prove us utterly unworthy to be trusted.

We do affirm that the war was a patriotic one on our side, and an aggressive one on the part of our enemies; but it is utterly false that the people or the Press of the South "scouts the idea" of submitting to taxation to pay the debt contracted to overthrow us. Our acquaintance with the Southern Press is extensive, and we have not yet seen or heard the first expression of such a feeling. We have been well aware, ever since the conquest, that the South would be taxed for the payment of this debt. *It was one of the very points which we yielded when we surrendered, and nobody has thought of resisting or disputing it, since that event.*

As to Mr. DAVIS, there is not a man, woman or child in the South, with any pretension to correct or honorable feeling, that does not desire his release, but nobody demands it. We do not even demand a trial—a right which might be demanded in behalf of the meanest culprit. We have been taught by many hard lessons not to "demand" anything; but if it is evidence of a "spirit of rebellion" to beg a trial for Mr. DAVIS, we fear we shall have to submit to the imputation of being rebellious.

The truth is, it is idle to expect reconciliation with that section of Northern sentiment represented by the Providence *Journal*. If we hesitate to accede to its demands, we are rebellious; if we agree to them, we are insincere and hypocritical. It insists on one concession after another—not for the sake of a restoration of harmony, but for the pleasure of making fresh exactions. It demands further humiliation, only that it may have the satisfaction of inflicting yet another kick.

The Syracuse Platform.

From the Evening Post.

This document, on which the Republican Party goes before the people of this State for the Fall canvass, curiously enough says nothing about State interests. It gives the State the go-by, and treats solely of national politics.

This seems to us an odd and somewhat embarrassing omission. It is the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. We have some very important interests in this State, and they suffered greatly during the war from just such neglect as the Republicans now continue. Our State finances are in a very bad condition. Thorough reform of municipal government is most urgently needed here; we are yearly losing thousands of our most useful citizens, who move to New-Jersey and other States to escape the annoyances and the wasteful misgovernment of New-York. Our prison system needs reform and improvement. The administration of justice in our minor courts is in need of attention. The public works of the State also need careful and economical management.

At the coming election the people of New-York have to choose an entire House of Assembly, a Governor, and several other State officers. One use of a platform is to tie down the candidates who are placed upon it, to the principles and policy it enunciates. There they stand, and if they are elected, these things they must do. Now, if the Republicans should elect their whole ticket, Assembly, Governor, &c., *not a man of them all will be bound to follow any policy or to sustain any principles in the affairs of the State.*

We do not mean to find fault unnecessarily; but it is a very serious matter, when a platform for a State election is so formed that it contains not a word relating to State affairs.

We have only space to-day to point out this omission, and shall take another occasion to discuss the assertions of the platform. *It is only another instance showing how mischievous is the policy which keeps our Federal system in confusion, by refusing admission to Congress to a part of the States.* Not only are our most important local affairs and interests falling into neglect and disorder, but, so absorbing is the mischievous struggle in Federal politics, that State Governments, State authorities, State finances, State public works, State and local justice, everything which is not connected with Federal politics, is held in contempt.

The Maine Fifth Congressional District—Withdrawal of the Democratic Candidate.

From the Bangor Times, Sept. 5.

Hon. ARNO WISWELL has withdrawn as a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District, and Hon. WM. G. CROSBY is the only Union candidate in the field. Mr. WISWELL, in thus acting, has shown the determination which animates all friends of the Union that nothing shall be left undone to support and uphold the National Administration and its policy of reconstruction. Let the people arouse and go to work:

To the Electors of the Fifth Congressional District:

The Convention which did me the honor to place me in nomination as a candidate for Congress, confided to me the authority to withdraw my name from the canvass whenever I deemed it best for the public interests.

In my judgment, the time has arrived when I can advance the cause of the immediate restoration of the National Union, under the Constitution, by the exercise of the power conferred upon me by the Convention.

In taking this step, I desire to recommend for the support of the electors of this District Hon. WM. G. CROSBY, a gentleman whose elevated character, tried patriotism and great ability eminently qualify him to represent this district in the National councils at the present crisis in public affairs.

ARNO WISWELL.

SEPT. 1, 1866.

The Vermont Third District.

From the Burlington Times, Sept. 6.

The vote for Congress in the Third District gives BAXTER a plurality over HOYT of 1,846, with Essex and Grand Isle to hear from. BAXTER's vote in Chittenden County gives him 415 plurality over HOYT; in Franklin he leads HOYT by 280 votes, in Lamoille 500, while Orleans is estimated at 750 plurality for BAXTER.

There is no election. The second election will take place on the 7th day of November next.

Mr. BAXTER has, in spite of the most extraordinary exertions, failed of an election. We still believe that he will never again represent us in Congress, and in common with the rest of the Press in the District, we shall labor untiringly to this end. Of the truth of all the charges preferred against him, no candid, intelligent mind can have any doubt, and believing that opposition to Mr. BAXTER is but laboring for the cause of public purity against political corruption we are still strong in the hope of getting a public verdict against Mr. BAXTER. The interval until election is long enough to obtain all the testimony that the most infatuated can ask for.

First Pennsylvania Congressional District.

The National Union Convention for the Pennsylvania First Congressional District, on the 7th inst., unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the course of their present member, Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, as one who "has always been arrayed on the side of the country, as shown by his votes for men and money to carry on the late war to preserve the integrity of the Union, and the liberties of the people thereunder," and as now, "a strong advocate and supporter of the Administration and policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, as evinced by his public and private acts." The Convention also heartily indorsed the proceedings of the August Philadelphia Convention, and declared its desire to "show, in common with its members, to the nations of the earth, that the late war was not a failure, but that by it the liberty of the citizen has been secured under the Constitution, and the Union of the States as formed and maintained by the early fathers of the Republic." Mr. RANDALL was declared the National Union candidate for Congress for that District. The Convention, after cheers for the candidate, President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT and the Union, adjourned.

Colored Suffrage in the South.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 30, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A correspondent in Georgia asked me if I could aid in weeding the radical spirit out of Congress. I replied that I thought if I could get speech of Mr. STEPHENS I would suggest that the advocacy of $250 property qualification by him would secure to the negroes of that State as much or more freedom as they have attained in the State of New-York.

His response to me says: "I think Mr. STEPHENS would readily consent to give the negroes the right of suffrage with $250 property qualification, as in the State of New-York. I am sure I would not object, and believe it would stimulate the better part of our colored population to increased exertion to make good citizens and raise themselves to a higher scale of humanity.

"I will mention the suggestion to friend —— (a member of the Legislature,) and induce him to bring the subject before the next Legislature."

Yours, UNION.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

A call has been issued in the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana, signed by about two thousand citizens, from every county in the district, inviting all those who favor the action of the Philadelphia National Union Convention as presented in their address and resolutions to the people of the United States; and who desire the complete restoration of the Union; the maintenance of the Constitution and the supremacy of the laws; the establishment of a permanent and lasting peace, and the preservation of the fundamental principles of our Government, as bequeathed by our ancestors, to lay aside party prejudices and predilections and assemble in mass convention in the City of Lafayette, on the 11th of September. Senators DOOLITTLE, COWAN and HENDRICKS have been invited to address the Convention, and it is expected that the President and his Cabinet, accompanied by Gen. GRANT and Admiral FARRAGUT will also be present.

One of the resolutions adopted by the recent Michigan Republican State Convention is as follows:

Resolved, That we scout and scorn, as unworthy of freemen, that political blasphemy which says, "This is the white man's Government." It is not the white man's Government, nor the black man's Government. It is God's Government made for man! And all men who are true and loyal to it, of whatever race or country, color or condition, shall have under its triumphant and glorious flag all those great inalienable rights that belong to man!

A Republican caucus in Roxbury, Mass., on Thursday evening, 6th inst., refused to appoint delegates to the Congressional and other Conventions, on the ground that such action was premature, and that the importance of selecting the best man as a candidate for Congress demanded full consideration. The name of WENDELL PHILLIPS, which was mentioned by one of the speakers in connection with the Congressional nomination, was received with marked applause.

A call has been issued to "the voters of Kansas who approve of the resolutions and address adopted by the National Union Convention, which met at Philadelphia on the 14th of August, and who are in sympathy with the great national movement inaugurated at Philadelphia," to send delegates to a convention to be held at Topeka, on Thursday, Sept. 20, for the purpose of putting in nomination a State ticket and a candidate for Congress.

A provision of a new city charter, to be submitted to the citizens of Galveston, provides that no person shall be qualified to hold the office of Mayor, Alderman or Recorder who does not own at least $3,000 worth of real estate. The Galveston *Bulletin* opposes it as repugnant to every sentiment of Republican liberty; and says it knows no aristocracy but that of intellect, nor any nobility save that of virtue.

The dispatch sent to the Press stated that the recent municipal election at Wilmington, Del., resulted in the success of the Radicals by an "increased majority." The official returns elect Mr. VALENTINE, Radical, as Mayor, by a majority of 281, while the majority last year was 495, showing a Radical loss of 214 on one of the fullest votes ever polled in the city at a municipal election.

A convention of colored men of Illinois has been called to meet at Salisbury, Oct. 16, "to obtain equal rights for colored men, both at the ballot-box and in courts of justice; to consider in what manner we may utterly remove those prejudices against us, as a people, which still obtain in the minds of so many and to commemorate the deeds of the colored soldiers of the Union."

The Boston *Traveller* believes that Gen. W. E BARTLETT would receive the appointment of Collector at this port, if he were willing to accept it. The Springfield *Republican*, however, says it is probable that Mr. ASHMUN will be appointed to the office. The latter gentleman at present is on his way to the West, to inspect the progress of the Pacific Railroad, of which he is a Government director.

It is stated that a Committee of citizens of Georgia recently waited upon ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and urged him to become a candidate for Governor when the State is admitted to her former position in the Union. His friends think that he will accept the nomination, and use his influence in settling the political disputes now distracting the State.

The Republican State Convention of West Virginia, on Thursday, nominated the following ticket: Governor, A. I. BOREMAN; Secretary of State, F. M. WITCHER; Attorney-General, F. MELVIN; Treasurer, Capt. BRESTON, of Grafton; Judge of Appeals, WM. MAXWELL; Hon. CHESTER D. HUBBARD has been re-nominated for Congress.

The neglect of official respect to the President by the Philadelphia officials is having its natural effect. Among others SAMUEL R. BLEYLER, President of the Second Ward Republican Club of Philadelphia, has resigned his office and joined a Johnson Club, in disgust at the intolerance and ill-temper of his late associates.

There is trouble in the Eighth Legislative District of Pittsburgh, Penn., growing out of the renomination of JAMES N. KING, Esq., who, it is claimed, was irregularly nominated. A clear majority of the delegates to the Convention have requested the City Executive Committee to recall the Convention to reconsider the case.

GEO. WM. ROBINSON, Chairman of the Regular Republican Congressional Committee in the Appleton district, Wis., has called a convention of Republican delegates to convene at the same time and place as the Democratic Congressional Convention for the same district, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Hon. GEORGE M. WESTON, the National Union candidate for Congress in the Fourth Maine District, has long been agent for Maine claims in Washington, and was formerly editor of the *National Republican*. A recent letter on reconstruction written by him to Mr. GREELEY was published in the *Tribune*.

JOSEPH R. LYNDALL, who received the nomination in the Republican Congressional Convention of the First Pennsylvania District, has declined the nomination, his duties as City Comptroller requiring all his attention.

Gen. TILLSON was invited to address the Knox County (Me.) Republican Convention last week. He did so; and his remarks were so very unpalatable to the Radicals that the Rockland *Democrat* declares him to be "unsound."

The result of the election in Colorado was still in doubt, Sept. 8. The Radical organ of Denver claims the election of CHILICOTT by 105 majority, while the Conservative organ still maintains that Mr. HUNT is successful by 87 majority.

The Republican primary meetings in Atchison, Kansas, instructed the delegates to the County Convention to vote for candidates to the State Legislature who were opposed to the reëlection of Senator POMEROY.

A meeting is to be held in Buffalo on the 12th instant, to appoint delegates to the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland. Two-thirds of those who have signed the call voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

Col. T. W. HIGGINS, late of the Seventy-third Ohio Regiment, is on the stump in support of the President's policy. Hitherto he has been an effective speaker in the Republican ranks.

The Republican Convention in the Second Wisconsin District, on the 6th inst., after balloting 113 times, nominated B. F. HOPKINS, of Madison, for Congress.

The Boston *Traveller* states that Gen. COUCH is now believed to have the best chance for success among the aspirants for the Boston Collectorship.

J. SCOTT HARRISON, son of President HARRISON, and formerly a member of Congress, is the Johnson candidate for Clerk of a Court at Cincinnati.

Hon. R. H. STANTON and Hon. JOHN W. STEVENSON are among those recommended as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

A National Union Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Twentieth District, will be held at Rome, on Friday, Sept. 14.

The Eight-Hour League Convention, which was held at Detroit, Mich., last week, nominated J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, a Democrat, for Congress.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CROTON.

The New Storage Reservoir in the Croton Valley—The Necessity for the Work—Interesting Statistics in regard to Our Water Supply.

Probably a very small proportion of the inhabitants of New-York, while enjoying their morning bath, sipping their coffee, or mixing the ingredients for their night-cap, have more than a vague idea of the source whence is drawn the fluid which plays so important a part in each of these enjoyments. The majority consider "the Croton" as a stream, whose normal condition is that of flowing through pipes, and whose source is in the Central Park.

The querulous old gentlemen who are continually rushing to the Rotunda building with complaints that they cannot get water to flow freely in their attics, and suggesting infallible remedies for the deficiency, would be overcome by the magnitude of the task they desire to take upon themselves, could they but see the costly and widely extended works which have been constructed and are now in process of construction, and could they comprehend the many questions which arise and difficulties which stand in the way of furnishing an abundant and never-ceasing supply of water to more than a million of persons. The rapid growth of New-York, and the consequent increasing demand for water, render the labors and expenses of the Croton Aqueduct Board by no means light. While attending to keeping up the present supply, they must also be continually looking forward and devising means for furnishing an ever-increasing quantity of water. The works now constructing are carried on in pursuance of a general plan adopted with this view, and which for a number of years has been acted on, under the direction of Mr. ALFRED W. CRAVEN, the Chief Engineer. The objects to be attained were, first, to furnish a means of supplying the City for some weeks with water, independent of the aqueduct, thus avoiding the danger of our citizens being completely deprived of water by breakages or accidents to the Aqueduct.

Secondly, to provide for bringing to the City all the water that could be obtained from the Croton River through the aqueduct. This could not be done formerly, in consequence of the small size of the pipes crossing the High Bridge and the Manhattan Valley.

Thirdly, to provide for distributing to the citizens this increased supply.

Fourthly, to increase the quantity of water obtainable from the Croton River at certain seasons when the river was low and the demand in the City great.

In pursuance of the first object, the Grand Reservoir in the Central Park was built, with an area of ninety-six acres, a depth of thirty-six feet, and a capacity of one thousand and nine millions of gallons, making the total storage capacity in the City more than twelve hundred millions gallons, or enough for more than twenty days entirely independent of the aqueduct.

The second object was accomplished in 1860 and 1861, by laying a wrought-iron pipe seven feet and a half in diameter across the High Bridge, and a cast-iron pipe five feet in diameter across the Manhattan Valley, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Fortieth streets.

To accomplish the third object, larger mains have been laid from the reservoirs to the City, and more frequent connections between the distribution pipes have been made. It is impossible, however, that the supply to the upper stories of buildings in the higher portions of the City can ever be as great as it was when the demand for water was smaller in proportion to the supply. The greater consumption produces a greater velocity in the mains, and in consequence of this increased velocity the water will not rise so high in the small service pipe leading to the houses. Even if larger mains were laid all through the City, at an enormous expense, the relief would be but temporary, for the increased head would cause a corresponding increase of waste, and while a few in the lower parts of the City would have water *ad libitum*, the many on higher ground would very soon be as badly off as before, and besides be compelled to pay heavy taxes for the *improvement*, which to them would be of no advantage.

The fourth object has occupied the attention of the Croton Board for many years. The minimum flow of the Croton River during the dry Summer months is 32,000,000 of gallons per day, for a period varying from twenty to fifty days. The quantity of water now consumed in the City is not far from 60,000,000 gallons per day. There are, therefore, several weeks during which more water is used than the river supplies, and consequently the surface of the water in the Croton Lake is lowered. As the bottom of the aqueduct is 11½ feet below the lip of the dam, and as a depth of 4½ feet in the aqueduct is necessary to furnish the amount of water now required in the City, it will be seen that the lake cannot be drawn down more than seven feet without endangering the supply to the City. In the Summer of 1864 the lake was lowered 4½ feet, and in 1865 it was drawn down five feet below the dam. In view of these facts, the urgent necessity for some means of increasing the supply to the lake during the Summer is apparent.

Foreseeing this, the Chief Engineer had an accurate survey of the whole Croton Valley made in 1857 and 1858, which showed that there were seventeen sites available for the construction of large reservoirs for storage. Since that time the Croton Board has repeatedly applied for authority to build such a reservoir, but without success until April, 1865, when an act giving the desired authority was passed by the Legislature. The preliminary examinations were immediately begun, but owing to unexpected difficulties in procuring the land the site of the future reservoir was not definitely decided on until the 17th of March last. The surveys, plans and estimates were matured as soon as practicable, and on Aug. 20 the contract for the construction of the dam was awarded to ROACH & JENKINS, of New-York City, they being the lowest of eight bidders. The contract was signed on Sept. 1, and the contractors are now beginning the work.

THE NEW RESERVOIR.

The storage reservoir is situated in the Town of Kent, Putnam County, about five miles northwest of Carmel, the county town. Near "Boyd's Corners" the steep rocky hills approach each other, leaving a narrow gorge between them, through which the west branch of the Croton River finds its way. Higher up the valley widens, leaving a nearly level expanse of meadow land, shut in by precipitous rocky hills. Across the gorge a dam of stone masonry is to be built, which will back up the water of the stream, forming a lake of irregular form, 10,000 feet long and about 2,300 feet in its greatest width, covering 300 acres. It will be 58 feet deep near the dam, and have an average depth of 25 feet, and contain 2,400,000,000 of gallons. The dam will be 650 feet long and 10 feet wide at top. At the level of the present bed of the river it will be 34 feet wide. Its foundations will extend to the solid rock, which in some places is 20 feet below the present surface of the ground. The upstream face of the dam will be vertical and the lower face sloping. The face-walls will be of stone masonry and the interior of concrete, made of broken stone and hydraulic cement. All the mortar used will be made with the best quality of hydraulic cement. Near the bottom of the dam there will be made two openings for drawing off the water. These will be each four feet three inches in diameter, and will be fitted with cast-iron sliding gates. The stone for building the dam will be quarried from the hillside near by. About 30,000 cubic yards will be needed. Of cement and sand, about 11,000 wagon-loads will be required, and as these cannot be procured nearer than the North River, a distance of fifteen miles, if will be seen that the mere hauling of the materials will be a considerable item of cost to the contractors. The steam engines and other apparatus for pumping water, breaking stone, &c., must be hauled this distance. The contractors are required to build the dam to a height of thirty feet above the present surface of the ground by the 1st of December, 1867. At the prices bid by them, this portion of the work will cost $201,002 80. The dam completed will cost about $250,000.

As the roads now passing through this valley will be flooded, the Croton Board will be obliged to construct new ones for about three miles, skirting the shores of the lake. The bottom of the basin will be cleared of all trees, fences and buildings, and the shores stripped of all vegetable matter. When finished, the whole will be surrounded by a substantial stone wall. No fishing or boating will be allowed on the lake, and any trespassing will be severely punished. Nine families will be expelled from their homes, and a school-house and meeting-house removed, to satisfy the thirst of New-Yorkers. The land-owners who were first approached by the Croton Board were quite reasonable in their demands, and the land was purchased. Several, however, finding that the dam was certainly to be built there, suddenly discovered that their land was immensely valuable. As the Croton Board cannot see it in that light, the avaricious parties will have an opportunity of attempting to prove to appraisers that they own valuable property—something that they never dreamed of before.

The work will be constructed under the superintendence of **George S. Greene**, Esq., late Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers, a graduate of West Point, but for many years engaged in civil engineering. He left his position in charge of the Croton Water Works extension at the outbreak of the rebellion, served with distinction in the armies of the Potomac and the Cumberland; was severely wounded at Wauhatchie, and, on the return of peace, resumed again the practice of his profession. The assistant engineer is **Mr. J. J. R. Croes**.

When completed, the following will be the manner of operating this reservoir: During the Spring and early part of the Summer, the basin will be full, and the water of the stream will flow over the dam, and follow its accustomed course to the Croton Lake. As the Summer heat and drought dry up the streams, and the quantity of water reaching the Croton Lake becomes so diminished as to be insufficient to supply the City, the gates in the storage reservoir dam will be opened gradually, and sufficient water allowed to flow down the stream to keep the Croton Lake at its proper level. As the drought increases, more and more water will be supplied from this reserve, and when the Fall rains have again replenished the streams, the gates will be closed and the storage reservoir allowed to refill. By this simple means it is proposed to render the supply to the lake unfailing. If the demand for water should increase to such an extent that this reservoir would be insufficient, others similar can be built. In the Croton Valley there are sixteen other available sites, capable of storing sixty billions of gallons, or enough to supply New-York at the present rate of consumption for one thousand days.

The question is frequently asked why the Croton Board should go to the expense of creating an artificial lake for storing water, when there are already in the valley of the Croton thirty-one natural lakes and ponds, some of them of great size and depth, which might be used for this purpose. This opinion is held by a great many otherwise very intelligent people. Its fallacy may be shown in a few words.

The extra quantity of water to be furnished from the storage reservoir each Summer (reckoning the deficit in the flow of the Croton, and the losses from evaporation and absorption) is about twenty-two hundred millions of gallons. The average rain-fall for this region is forty-two inches per annum. Experiments show that not more than fifty per cent. of this is available for storing. Suppose that twenty inches of it is collected, and we find that an area of six and a half square miles would barely supply in one year the water required for fifty days' use in the Summer from the storage reservoir.

The largest of the natural lakes in the Croton Valley (Lake Mahopac) receives the drainage from only two square miles of country, or less than one-third of the least required area. If every drop of the water that falls on the water shed of Lake Mahopac during the year was saved, and there was no loss from absorption or evaporation, there would not be enough to keep the Croton Lake full during the Summer. What is true of Lake Mahopac is also true of any of the other lakes, though in a greater degree, and this is why the Croton Board prefer building an artificial lake, to attempting to utilize a natural one. The new storage reservoir will receive the water from 21 square miles of country.

It is hoped that by next Summer the work will be sufficiently advanced for some benefit to be derived from it. It will be two years, however, before it will be completed.

In addition to the works already described, the Board are now engaged in building a reservoir and pumping machinery near the High Bridge, for the supply of Washington Heights and Fort Washington, the ground there being much higher than the aqueduct. They are also removing the old aqueduct from Ninety-second-street to the old reservoir, and substituting for it two lines of six-foot pipe.

The Atlantic Cable—Sermon by Dr. Osgood.

Rev. Dr. **Osgood** yesterday morning delivered a sermon on the success of the Atlantic Cable, from Rev. 21, 1:

> "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away, and there was no more sea."

He commenced by saying that we could hardly estimate the power of the practical education to which we have been subject for the past few years.

Since we have last met we have learned many things. We may certainly say that this last Summer yields to none in incidents of interest or instructiveness. We have been led to feel, perhaps, as never before, our connection with the great human family. We have heard of wars in Europe, and then of peace, and we felt that the wars and the peace were facts of our own history. Then disease came among us, and we felt that the course of that disease, whether in the Old World or the New, was connected with our own personal exposure and destiny. We felt perhaps, as we never felt before, that we are our brother's keeper. If we neglect our brother, we neglect ourselves—and the pestilence will feed itself not by our positive sin, but by our neglect. Then came the startling tidings that there was no more sea, that that which was once a dream was now a positive fact, that human thoughts travel from Continent to Continent upon dry land, upon solid material, and that the sea is done away. Now all these incidents have had much to do with our education. As we sit here to-day we are in some respects different in our ideas and character from what we were when we parted for the Summer. "There shall be no more sea"—the words of an exile shut in upon an island from the scenes and the friends that he cherished, and from that sacred humanity and that universal church which he had learned to love upon the bosom of Christ himself. To St. John the sea was the most cruel of prison walls. There was, as there always is, something in the boundless expanse, so unfettered in motion that stirs within us the passion for liberty, and at the same time, the fearful deep, as it rises in its majestic swell, tells us of our own insignificance as it puts a limit to our power. But there is now certainly, to the human intellect, no ocean barrier, and the sea that sets such hostile bounds to human purposes, has become the readiest servant to man. It has pleased God evidently to enlarge our knowledge of the universe in modern times by two characteristic and most remarkable discoveries, the power of nature being discovered, and human invention applying those powers. Thus we have steam and electricity—the one akin to muscle, the other to nerve. By steam we are able to carry bodies over vast spaces—by magnetism and electricity we are able to communicate mind to mind. That wonderful nerve by whose power God has been pleased to decree that there shall be no more sea is a very simple piece of mechanism. [Here the preacher exhibited a piece of the cable, and proceeded to explain its construction.] Some of you may ask me, "Why do you bring that into church? That is worldly. We come here to worship, and to think of spiritual things." The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof; the sea is His. As the nerves of the human body are from Him, and we are to glorify God with all our mind and soul and strength, so the nerves of the earth, that are to give one common sensorium to the globe, are His, and we glorify Him in them. We are nearer the great human kind, in our general sympathies, than ever before; and nearness generally promotes kindness. There is always a kindly feeling between those who live in the same neighborhood, in the same city, in the same country. If we should meet abroad, some person whom we pass indifferently by on our own streets, we should feel like taking him into our arms, because he reminds us of our own citizenship, and the sacredness of our own flag, Constitution and laws. There is a humanizing power in the influence. We feel that the whole globe now communicates, and those nations that have been apparently estranged from us, are brought to our doors. Can we in the face of these facts deny that man is the brother of man? Must we not say that it is the intention of the great God that this globe shall be one, that the human race shall be one human race? Men must suit their ways to each other. What is more clear than that now the business of the whole world, being conscious of mutual influences, must begin to learn a certain mutual accommodation? Wherever this magnetic wire shall come, there is the Magna Charta of mutual good-will and friendly understanding. It is a miserable mistake to suppose that it is necessary to sacrifice one part of the human family to bless the other—to impoverish one portion to enrich the other. How happy it has been for us through the last Summer, as we have seen the grass and the grain grow, to think, that this great body of agricultural laborers in this country, who before had worked, not as men, but as mere chattels, have been working as men. How are we to suppose that their emancipation implies the enslavement of those who were their masters? Those who have been the active races will be better for the rising of those who have been the passive races. Man, by blessing his neighbor, in the best sense of the term blesses himself.

Dr. **Osgood** then proceeded to remark that the completion of the telegraph was due not to the priesthood nor the soldiery, but to men of business; that business was a great power in modern life, but there would be connected with this also a power of society and of literature. He alluded to the prices to be charged for telegraphing, saying that five dollars a word was a wonderful power of abridgement; that if some difuse writers had been taught in a school as laconic, simplicity would gain much in our schools of learning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in Centre-street.—A fire occurred about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement and cellar of No. 56 Centre-street, occupied by **Ann Devlin** as a paper stock warehouse. The alarm was speedily answered by the firemen, and they succeeded in confining the flames to the cellar in which they originated. The damage to stock is estimated at $800; insured in the Firemen's Fund. The first floor is occupied by **Jacob Brief**, dealer in shoe findings, and his loss is about $100; insured for $600 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. The retail store, kept by **Catharine Walsh**, adjoining the burned building, was slightly damaged, and the stock to the extent of $50—insured for $600 in the Rutgers. **John Jones** is the owner of the building, and his loss is about $200; insured for $2,500 in the Stuyvesant. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

Suicide of a German.—On the 24th ult. **Wm. Stickner**, 50 years of age and a native of Germany, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor at his residence, No. 90 Pitt-street. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he lingered until Saturday, when death ensued. Coroner **Wildey** held an inquest over the body yesterday, when the House Surgeon, Dr. **N. Lyle Smith**, testified that the deceased wound caused by the razor was about two and a half inches in length, and had divided the larynx at the thyeo-hodean articulation. Death, in his opinion, was the result of the wound so complicated with *phthisis pulmonia*. A verdict of "suicide by cutting his throat" was rendered by the Jury.

Child Killed by a Cart.—Brief mention was made in Saturday's **Times** of a little girl named **Sarah Dolan**, two and a half years of age, whose parents reside at No. 394 Third-avenue, being knocked down and run over by a cart on the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, and almost instantly killed. The remains were removed to the residence of the family, and Coroner **Wildey** held an inquest yesterday morning. The driver of the cart, **Stephen Byrnes**, testified to seeing the children, and endeavored to stop, but could not do so in time to prevent the accident. The Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death," but took occasion to censure the owner of the cart for employing so inexperienced a driver. **Byrnes** was discharged by the Coroner.

Almost an Accident.—As the City Hall bell was on the stroke of 12 yesterday, a team of horses attached to car No. 65 of the Fourth-avenue Railroad became detached on the corner of Chambers-street and Centre, when they dashed wildly down the street into Printing House-square. In their head-long career the frightened animals narrowly escaped a collision with the car running in the opposite direction, and in their efforts to avoid it they tripped in their harness and were soon secured, uninjured, though panting with fright. The escape of the passengers in the car going up was providential.

The Mercer-street Homicide.—**John Haslem**, who was enticed from his bed on the 26th ult. by a gang of ruffians and stabbed in the neck, as already reported in the **Times**, died on Saturday from the wounds so received. It will be remembered that the deceased was an important witness in a criminal trial in Philadelphia, and it is inferred that this furnished the motive for the assault. Coroner **Naumann** issued warrants for the rearrest of **John Shannon**, **George Daniels** and **Charles Brooks**, the men engaged in the affair, they being out on bail. They are now in confinement in the Wooster-street Station-house, awaiting the Coroner's inquest to-day.

Admitted Theft.—Yesterday morning **Patrick Kelly** was arrested and arraigned before Alderman **McBrien**, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of having stolen $60 in United States legal tender notes, and a gold watch valued at $80, from **Cornelius Shea**, of No. 23 Pearl-street. The prisoner admitted the fact, and he was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000 bail. The stolen property was not recovered.

Fatal Fall of an Infant.—About midnight of Saturday, **Mary Brown**, seven months of age, fell from the fourth-story window of her parents' residence, No. 37 Cherry-street, and received such injuries as to cause death at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner **Wildey** held an inquest, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Suicide of a Woman.—A German woman named **Amelia Corwin**, residing with her husband at No. 480 East Houston-staeet, died yesterday morning from the effects of Paris green, which she had swallowed with evident intent to commit suicide. Coroner **Wildey** was notified to hold an inquest. No motive was assigned for the commission of the act. This makes the sixth case of suicide by Paris green on record during as many months.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler.—A man named **Parker N. Savage** was arrested at the Jersey City depot by detective **E. L. McWilliams** on Saturday afternoon on a charge of having swindled a young German named **John Seiden**, of Cleveland, Ohio, out of the sum of $60 in gold. It appears that the parties were fellow-passengers from California, arriving in New-York on Saturday. During the passage **Savage** borrowed $60 in gold from **Seiden**, depositing with him as collateral some worthless shares of the "Mohaw Chief" Mining Company, of California, with the understanding that the money was to be returned immediately on arriving at this port. When they arrived here, however, **Savage** attempted to give his creditor the slip, but **Seiden**, suspecting his intention, kept him in sight and followed him to Jersey City, where he caused his arrest. Upon being taken to the Police Station, **Savage** wrote a letter to his wife in Newark, who subsequently came to Jersey City and settled the matter by paying the value of the gold. In conversation with Chief of Police **McManus**, Mrs. **Savage** stated that **Savage** was her second husband, that when she married him she was worth $184,000 in ready money. She had set her husband up in business nearly a dozen times, but he had invariably failed. When he started to California on his last venture, two years ago, he declared that he would not return unless he brought home more money than he took away, and she supposed that was the reason he had procured the money from **Seiden**. Mrs. **Savage** said she would pay this money, and hereafter her husband could live at his ease, have her carriage to drive in, and all the comforts of life, but he could have no more of her money to invest in business speculations. Upon the money being paid over the prisoner was discharged and took his departure.

Fell from a Third-story Window.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named **Andrew Miller**, residing at Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y., fell from the third story window of the house of a friend, at No. 323 South Eighth-street, Jersey City. He was conveyed to the station-house, and Police Surgeon **Watson** being called, found that his left wrist was fractured, and that he had sustained a severe contusion of the back, a cut on the forehead, and numerous bruises on the body and limbs. He fell down into a narrow alleyway, and probably by striking alternately between the two houses, the force of the fall was broken and his life saved. **Miller** states that he had been drinking lager in the afternoon, topping off with wine in the evening. The first knowledge he had of the accident was to wake up and find himself in a helpless condition at the station-house.

Destruction of a Match Factory by Fire.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the extensive match factory of **James B. Dey**, situated at West End, Hudson City, whose place of business is No. 66 Cortlandt-street, New-York. Owing to the fact that there was a large amount of stock on the premises, the efforts of the firemen were unavailing, and the building and contents were entirely consumed. Loss on the building $2,000, and on stock $3,000, upon which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown, but from the fact that it commenced near the door where there were no matches or other material stored, it was supposed to have been the work of design.

Fatal Cholera Cases in Hoboken.—About 10 o'clock on Saturday forenoon, two women, residing in Bloomfield-street Court, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Hoboken, one of them named Mrs. **Murdock**, were taken with the cholera. They were removed to Fox Hill Hospital, where they died during the fore part of the night.

Disorderly House Broken Up.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers **Burke** and **Donovan**, of the Hoboken Police, made a descent on the low lager-beer establishment of **Louis Hallenbeck**, No. 75 Washington-street, and arrested the proprietor, musician and some male visitors, and drove the women who had congregated there from the premises.

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

The Surrogate will call the calender of contested issues of fact on Tuesday, 18th September, at 11 A. M.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Henry Richardson, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Joseph Reilly, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Frank Mason, felonious assault and batttery.
The People *vs.* [illegible] Henry, larceny from person.
The People *vs.* John [illegible], larceny from person.
The People *vs.* John Williams, larceny from person.
The People *vs.* James Hogan, robbery.
The People *vs.* Clarkson H. Voorhies, robbery.
The People *vs.* Otto Rice, Fredrick Diedelhevre, robbery.
The People *vs.* William H. McElory, James Tighe, robbery.
The People *vs.* Thomas Baldwin, burglary, two cases.
The People *vs.* Thomas Hadden, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Allen Kleckner, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Frank Penny, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edwin Pollock, *alias* Parke, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Charles Wade, grand larceny.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court Chambers—Held by Justice **Sutherland**—No. 7, 22, 25, 26, 37, 49, 58, 61, 64, 65, 67, 80, 81, 82, 83, 89, 91, 96, 101, 104, 105, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 8, 1866.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C. Indorsed	99¾	100	Rutland Mar.	26¾
			100	Spruce Hill C.	4
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¾	100	Boston W. P.	31½
6,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108⅛	100	do. 2d call	31½
10,000	do. 2d call	108⅛	200	N. Y. Central	103¾
21,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111¾	200	do. 2d call	103⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅞	300	Erie R.	71½
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	108⅝	500	do. s10	71
11,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	98⅝	200	do.	71
2,000	do. indorsed	97½	100	do. 2d call	70⅞
4,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	106	100	Erie R. P.	78
2,400	do. 2d S. Small	105¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	37½
7,000	do.	105½	100	Hud. Riv. R.	120⅝
1,300	do. 3d S. Sm'll	105½	100	do.	120½
500	do.	105⅝	100	do.	121
500	do.	105¾	100	do.	121¼
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	70¾	100	Reading R.	114⅝
500	Virginia 6s	71	200	do.	114½
10,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c.	63¼	400	do.	114⅞
5,000	do.	63	400	do.	114¾
4,000	N. Car. N. Bs.	63½	4000	do.	115
4,000	Louisiana 6s	100	100	do. b30	115⅛
2,000	O. & M. Cer.	29¾	2000	do. 2d call	115
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	94	100	Mich. Cen.	111⅛
2,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	99¾	1600	Mich. S. & N. I.	84½
2,000	M. & Mo. L. G. Bs.	61	100	do.	84⅝
10	Ocean Bank	103	100	do. b10	84⅝
10	Bank of Commerce	116	100	do. 2d call b30	84
25	Shoe & L. Bank	111	100	Ill. Central R.	122
50	Phenix Bank	105	500	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
300	Quicksilver	51	100	do. 2d call	35⅝
100	do. b10	51¾	100	do.	35⅝
200	Canton Co.	52½	700	Chi. & N. W. P.	67½
50	West. U. Tel.	58	100	do.	67
20	do.	58½	500	Chic. & R. I.	109⅛
225	do.	58⅝	200	Chi. B. & Q.	131
50	do.	58	200	do.	131
100	do.	58	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	44½
200	do. 2d call	58½	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	104¾
100	Mariposa Pr.	28	100	do.	104½
100	do.	28¼	100	Chic. & Gr. E. R.	45½
200	do.	28	100	do.	45½
			10	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
			5	do.	70½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	146⅝	800	Erie Railroad	70⅞
200	Rutland Mar. s3	26	500	do. s3	70¾
500	do.	26	500	do. s3	70⅝
100	Spruce Hill C. s3	4	100	do. b30	70⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	51	200	Hudson R.	120⅝
200	do. s3	51	300	do. b3	121
100	Mariposa Pref.	28¾	200	Reading R. c	114⅜
100	do.	28⅝	800	do. b15	114⅞
50	do.	21⅜	100	do.	114¾
100	do.	28	200	M. So. & N. I.	83⅞
200	West. U. Tel.	58½	100	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
100	N. Y. Cen.	103⅞	300	do.	35⅝
400	do.	103⅝	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	66⅞
100	do. b30	103⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	104½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

300	Rutland Mar.	26	400	Reading R.	115⅛
200	do. s3	26	300	do. b3	115
600	do.	26	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	83¾
300	do. b10	26	300	do. s10	83⅝
300	do.	26	100	do. b10	83¾
300	do. b30	26	100	Ill. Cen. R. x-d	122
100	Spruce H. C.	4	600	do.	122¼
100	Quick. Min. Co. b3	51	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	84¾
200	Mar. Pref.	28	200	Cleve. & Tol.	114¾
100	West. U. Tel.	58⅝	200	Chic., R. I. & P. b3	109⅛
100	do. b10	58½	200	Chi. & N. W.	35¾
300	Hud. R. R.	121½	300	Chi. & N. W. P.	67
100	do.	121⅝	600	do. c	67
1000	Erie R.	70⅝	100	do.	67
400	do.	70⅝	200	do.	67
300	do.	70¾	100	do.	67
300	do. b3	70¾	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	104⅝
300	do.	70⅝			
100	do. b10	70⅝			

Monday, Sept. 10—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was especially active and at satisfactory prices for most descriptions of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise. Notwithstanding the recent heavy arrivals, and the considerable stock in Bonded Warehouse, some of the seasonable styles of Foreign Dry Goods are already becoming scarce, and it is believed that the Atlantic Cable is being resorted to for the purpose of duplicating the Fall orders. The trade to the West is on the increase since the satisfactory results of the harvest were ascertained, and Southern buyers are also coming into the market with some freedom. The grain crops in the West are not only ample for the supply of the Atlantic seaboard and Southern markets, but will afford a large surplus for the export demand, of the gradual increase of which there are some signs by the last Cable telegrams from England. The Coal trade continues active, notwithstanding the recommendation of a portion of the Schuylkill operators to suspend supplies after the first of October. The Reading tonnage of the week from that region is 77,911 tons, and of the Schuylkill Canal 33,117 tons. For the season thus far, Reading 2,914,752 tons, against 2,069,218 to same date last year; Canal 921,590, against 546,018 tons. The New-York carriers have not all increased in proportion, but are doing well, and their Shares firm at the Stock Exchange. The reports from the Cotton and Tobacco crops continue generally favorable, but are not yet beyond the contingency of an early frost. The Railway traffic for August is partially less than the corresponding month of last year, say 10 ⅌ cent. on the gross receipts, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Western cities, and false rumors of its serious prevalence in New-York and Philadelphia, which affected the passenger business, and to the backwardness of the Fall trade, which delayed by three or four weeks the movement now felt in Western bound freights. There is every reason to expect the heaviest October and November traffic from the new crops which the roads have enjoyed for several years. The half yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent. on the Rock Island line, and the quarterly dividend of 2½ ⅌ cent. an the Fort Wayne, due in October, are understood to be assured. The shares of the Hudson River have advanced 3½ ⅌ cent., indicating the near approach of the half yearly dividend, and the probability of a highly favorable financial statement for the railway year ending 30th inst.

The Railway market at the Stock Exchange was lower about the middle of the week, but the temper of speculation was in the opposite direction at the close. The *short* interest, however, continues large in Reading and several of the Western Roads, and the opposition to higher prices is still quite strong. The movement in Erie is exceptional to the general list, and no one pretends to speak very confidently as to how it will end. There is more doing in some of the Miscellaneous shares, like Mariposa, Quicksilver and Rutland Marble, while others like Cumberland and Canton are apparently neglected. The Funds of the United States are lower since the recent extensive purchases by way of reinvesting the 5 ⅌ cent. Deposits paid off by the Treasury on the 26th ult.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	145⅝@144⅝@147¼@146⅝
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents, 5-20 years	112½@111½
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40 years	99@98½
U. S. 7.30 ⅌ cents, 1867-8	107¼@105⅝
New-York Central	102½@103⅞
New-York and Erie	72½@69½@71¼
Rock Island	108¾@109⅛
Michigan Southern	84⅝@83⅝@83½
Illinois Central	123½@122
Hudson River	118½@121½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	86½@86¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104⅝@103@104½
Chicago and Northwestern	35⅝@35@35¾
Almaden Quicksilver	50@51
Cumberland	47@46½
Reading	113¾@115⅛
Northwestern Preferred	67½@66⅞
Canton Land Co.	51½@51⅞
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	29⅞@29⅝
Mariposa Preferred	27½@28⅝

The price of Gold Saturday was advanced under some heavy *Bull* purchases to 147¼ ⅌ cent., but as soon as the principal buyer withdrew from the market the price returned to 146⅝ ⅌ cent. The purchases referred to are supposed to be preliminary to another *squeeze* in the deliveries of cash Gold early this week. During the day ⅛@3-16th of one ⅌ cent. was paid, in some instances, for the use of gold until Monday. The Customs demand for the day was not so large as on Friday, but the whole week foots up $3,348,000 as received into the Treasury for Customs account, as against $1,935,108 paid out for September interest on the Public Debt. The export of the week is confined to some small parcels of Silver and Foreign Gold Coin, $157,062 in amount. The Import of Foreign Gold direct during the week, $1,050,000. The further shipment of $1,000,000 to this side, per steamer *Java*, from Liverpool, was rumored on the Street. The California arrival this morning is $1,679,030. Exchange was very firm after the departure of the Saturday's steamers, the leading Bankers were not disposed to bid over 108¼@⅜ for short sight on London, and were willing to draw 60 days at 106 ⅌ cent. Money 4 @ 5 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers; 5 @ 6 ⅌ cent. on prime short paper. The rule at Bank to the Stock Brokers on Miscellaneous collateral is 5 ⅌ cent. Some of the large Stock and Money Brokers in Wall-street lent out their own balances at the same rate.

The United States Funds were only moderately active at Friday's rates, while the Railway market at the Stock Exchange was firm in demand and upward in prices, with an increased *Bull* interest in Reading, Michigan Southern, New-York Central and Hudson River. The transactions in Reading were especially large, and rumor says, in part, for strong buyers intimately associated with the New-York Coal interests. Some heavy Philadelphia *Bull* orders were also in the market. In the miscellaneous shares there was a further rise in Quicksilver and Mariposa Preferred, and also in the Rutland Marble, the last named 26¾ after the morning Board. The Tennessee 6 ⅌ cents advanced to 70⅞ buyers.

At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night: Erie was firmer at the close; Reading in large demand on Philadelphia orders, and the general Railway list firm. Gold dull at 146⅝ ⅌ cent.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅛	98⅛	Northwest	35¼	35⅝
U. S. 5-20s	111¾	111¾	N. West Pref.	66⅞	67
U. S. 7-30s	105⅝	105⅞	Rock Island	109	109⅛
N. Y. Central	103⅞	103⅞	Fort Wayne	104⅛	104⅝
Erie	70¾	71¼	Cumb'land Coal.	46¼	46¼
Hudson	120⅞	121⅝	Quicksilver	50¾	51
Reading	114⅞	115⅛	W. U. Telegraph.	58	58⅝
Mich. Southern	84	84¼	Mariposa Pref.	27¾	28
Illinois Central	122⅛	122	Ohio Certificates	29	29½
Pittsburgh	86	86⅛	American Gold	146⅝	146⅝
Tennessee 6s	70⅞	70⅞	Bills on London	108	108

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Irving	103
Manhattan	132	Metropolitan	127
Mechanics	115	Citizens'	120
Union	117	Market	111
Phenix	102½	Shoe and Leather	110
Merch'ts Exchange	111½	Continental	102
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	104
State of New York	109	Marine	140
Commerce	116	Commonwealth	105
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Impt'rs. & Traders	114
American Exchange	115½	Park	144
Pacific	160	Central National	112
B'k of the Republic	118	Fourth National	106½
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	111½
Hanover	110	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	96	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	92¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103¼	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	67½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	108	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100	Chi. & R. I., 1st mort.	102
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	103½
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	96	N. J. Central 1st M.	101½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	96	N. J. Central 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	97½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	105	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	80	Miss. & Mo. L'dGt' 1st M.	60½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	87½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Peninsula R. R. bonds.	76
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	90
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv.	95	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	83
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	97½	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	90½
Han & St. Jo. Ld G env	75	Joliet & Chi. 1st m.	102
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,017,183 09; including for Customs, $358,000; Gold Notes, $652,000. Payments, $1,449,954 60. Balance, $84,563,995 08.

The Import entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,890,871, against the total entries of $4,138,006 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,895,593, against $2,323,660 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $157,062, against $422,202 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,348,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,902 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 3,712.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1866, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Aug. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$30,037,059	July	$26,505,226
February	30,520,430	Aug. 11	4,558,139
March	25,919,098	Aug. 18	7,347,572
April	24,673,78[illegible]	Aug. 25	4,264,464
May	28,425,3[illegible]4	Sept. 1	5,757,168
June	22,642,103	Sept. 8	5,890,871
Total to date since Jan. 1			$216,[illegible]46,915
Against same time last year			129,[illegible]88,998
Increase to date			$87,157,917

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Aug. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

January	$20,108,207	July	$13,486,469
February	17,195,507	Aug. 8	2,959,505
March	23,668,817	Aug. 15	2,592,151
April	23,311,185	Aug. 22	2,482,421
May	12,192,873	Aug. 29	2,728,213
June	10,262,428	Sept. 5	3,895,593
Total to date since Jan. 1			$135,883,369
Against same time 1865			101,357,715
Increase since Jan. 1			$34,525,654
Gold, Sept. 8, 1866			146⅝ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Sept. 9, 1865			144⅝ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan. 1:

January	$2,706,336	Aug. 4	530,174
February	1,907,030	Aug. 11	152,375
March	1,045,059	Aug. 18	117,990
April	588,875	Aug. 25	787,212
May	23,744,194	Sept. 1	303,912
June	15,890,956	Sept. 8	157,062
July	$5,821,459		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$53,652,614
Against same time 1865			20,825,756
Increase since Jan. 1			$32,826,858

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1866, have been as follows:

January	$2,364,263	June	2,189,226
February	3,633,431	July	5,115,843
March	3,967,553	Aug.	6,012,951
April	1,551,721	Sept. 10	1,679,030
May	$3,783,186		
Total to date, since Jan. 1			$30,397,184
Against same time last year			12,639,270
Increase since Jan. 1			$17,757,914

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York, and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since Jan. 1, 1866:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
January	$12,469,865	January	$5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,658,820
April	11,093,211	April	187,231
May	11,456,768	May	13,105,435
June	9,707,930	June	826,152
July	11,617,92[illegible]	July	5,873,378
August	12,700,094	August	356,765
Sept. 1	609,000	Sept. 1	241,000
Sept. 8	3,348,000	Sept. 8	*1,935,108
Total	$96,175,560	Total	$31,352,165
To date, 1865	64,768,107	To date, 1865	25,088,844

The Mariposa Company received a telegram from Capt. **Hall**, on Mariposa estate, dated Sept. 4, stating the last week's run made by the Eureka machinery yielded $34 per ton, while the same quality of ore run through the old mode of working gave only $9 per ton. The whole cost of production is less than $6 per ton, giving a net profit of $28 per ton by the new way of working. This increased yield is from saving the fine float gold which heretofore has been lost.

The earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad were:

In August, 1866	$396,248 04
In August, 1865	374,024 46
Increase	$22,223 58

The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the

Week ending Sept. 6, 1866, was	33,117
Corresponding week last year	32,803
Tonnage for the season to Sept. 6, 1866	921,590
Corresponding time last year	546,018
Increase for the season of 1866	375,572

The Coal Tonnage on the Reading Road was for the

Week ending Sept. 6	77,961
Same week 1865	80,910
For season 1866	2,914,752
To same date 1865	2,069,218
Increased tonnage	845,534

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 8, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 5 bbls. Ashes, 8,417 bbls. Flour, 80 bbls. Corn Meal, 16,456 bush. Wheat, 212,264 bush. Corn, 19,256 bush. Oats, 212,264 bush. Malt, 50 pkgs. Lard, and 212 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in request at $8 50@$8 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are altogether nominal. Stock in the inspection warehouse this morning 289 bbls., including 187 bbls. Pots, and 102 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair request and firm; other kinds are quiet, yet steady. We quote: Java, 25c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in rather better request at uniform quotations. Middlings, 32c.@35c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,800 bales, against receipts of 459 bales. The week's receipts of Cotton at this port have been 6,036 bales; sales and resales, 13,450 bales; export clearances since Tuesday, 3,955 bales; estimated stock at the close, 90,000 bales. The receipts at all the shipping ports from the close of the war to the latest mail dates have been 2,495,000 bales. The *Shipping and Commercial List* of this morning says: After a careful examination, the stock of Cotton in this port, 31st ult., was ascertained to be 68,408 bales, as follows:

	Bales.
In store and not landed	61,495
Sold, but not delivered	4,880
On shipboard, not cleared	2,033
Total	68,408

Spinners took 379,720 bales from this port during the year ending 31st ult., against 275,636 bales last year, and 264,972 year before; or, say 7,302 bales per week this year, against 5,301 last year, thus:

		Bales.
Stock, Aug. 31, 1865		74,862
Received since		868,575
Making a supply of		943,437
Deduct—		
Export to foreign ports	495,309	
Stock, Aug. 31, 1866	68,408	563,717
Leaving for consumption		379,720

Weekly Consumption.

	Bales.		Bales.
1865-66	7,302	1855-56	3,758
1864-65	5,301	1854-55	4,062
1863-64	5,095	1853-54	3,082
1862-63	3,425	1852-53	3,484
1861-62	2,449	1851-52	3,724
1860-61	4,109	1850-51	2,636
1859-60	4,633	1849-50	3,066
1858-59	4,290	1848-49	3,040
1857-58	3,773	1847-48	3,070
1856-57	4,343		

The quantity taken from this port for consumption the past year, shows an increase over the quantity taken in 1864-65 of 2,001 bales per week, and 2,207 bales per week more than in 1863-64.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	6,036
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	444,889
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	868,575
Exports since Sept. 1	3,542
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	295,481
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 22½c.; Appleton C, 18c.; Bedford R, 15½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 45c.; Ballou & Son, 28c.; Reynolds A, 23½c. Prints—Merrimack W, 21c.; Merrimack D, 20c.; Lowell, 16½c.; Empire, 12c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in good demand; Meyers' I X L, 1½-inch tapes, 48c.@75c. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 25, $16; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 150, $25; Elm City, No. 10, $21, No. 40, $31 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company's Byron and Garotte No. 1, No. 10 Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 50; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $8 50. Home Made—No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 45c.; Pemberton C, 33c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good request at a further general improvement in prices. Sales since our last 14,450 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $5 40@$8 10; very poor to choice Extra State at $6 25@$11, chiefly at $6 25@$9; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 40@$10 90 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40	@$8 10
Extra State	6 25	@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 40	@10 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 00	@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 15	@15 75

Southern Flour is steadily improving. Sales since our last 750 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in active demand, including Superfine, at $5 40@$6 35 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 800 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 60@$4 70 for Jersey, $4 70 for Marsh's Caloric. and $4 90 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been very sparingly offered and have been in good demand at a further material rise in price, the market closing quite buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 53,000 bushels, including new White Michigan at $3@$3 10; old Amber do. at $2 10; fair Milwaukee Club at $2 20; poor Chicago Spring at $1 50; new White Genesee at $3@$3 10; and new Amber State at $2 70@$2 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in more request and dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 154,000 bushels at 82c. for unsound; 82½c.@83c., afloat, and 83½c.@84c. in store for sound mixed Western, and 86½c.@87c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue quiet and heavy. We quote new Chicago at 42c.@48c., Milwaukee at 47c.@53c., ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is in less demand, including Western at 85c.@90c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in limited supply and good request at 85c.@$1 20 for old, and 70c.@$1 05 for new, ⅌ 100 lbs. Supply moderate.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand and steady, including American new at 55c.@70c.; last year's crop, at 10c.@50c.; also foreign at 50c.@70c., ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 18,737 Hides; sales 74,400 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. **Weizel & Weidemeyer**, 4,000 Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 21½c.@22c., gold, usual selections; 9,000 Buenos Ayres, 21½@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, usual selection; 8,500 Montevideo, 21½@23½ lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 14,500 Rio Grande, 21@21½ lbs., 18½c., gold, usual selection; 3,800 California, 21@22 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 13,500 Orinoco, 21½@23½ lbs., 17½c.@18c., gold, usual selection; 2,500 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Tampico, 21 lbs., private terms; 9,500 wet salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 56 lbs., private terms; 1,000 wet salted California, to arrive, 55 lbs., private terms; 4,600 wet salted Rio Grande, part to arrive, 50 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Slaughter Ox, 65@70 lbs., 14c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Slaughter Ox, 50 lbs., 11½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands—194,500 dry Hides, (same time in 1865, 235,000,) and 555 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 115,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 13,500 California, 15,000 Rio Grande, 38,000 Orinoco, 1,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 4,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 1,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 1,500 East Indies, common; 2,000 Texas, 1,500 New-Orleans and Western, 1,000 Southern, and 555 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The business in Sole through the past week, Messrs. **Hull** & Co. review thus: "There has prevailed a moderate demand for Hemlock Sole during the week, though a fair proportionate business has been done. Prices during the early part of the week were drooping, and receded somewhat from late rates; but toward the close they are firmer, and the tendency is again upward, especially for prime qualities. The receipts from the tanneries have been large, footing up about 55,000 Sides, and the stock is again slightly increased, and better assorted. In Oak Tanned there has also been but little doing. The stock continues small and prices firm. We quote Sole: Oak, Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 43c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, light, Cropped, good, 45c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 51c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 34c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 33c.@34c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 30c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle and heavy, 38c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in slack request, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; English Island at 55c.@60c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@71c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 80@$4 90; Resin at $3 50@$9 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$3 62½ ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Are in fair demand, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 62@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 95; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 78@$1 85 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in more demand at 26½c.@27½c. for Crude, 44½c.@46½c. for Refined, in bond, and 58c.@60c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and heavy in price. Sales since our last, 4,750 bbls., in lots, at $33 10@$33 25 for new Mess, closing at $33 18¾, regular; $31@$31 50 for one year old Mess, and $30@$30 37 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,500 bbls. new Mess, deliverable from September to November, inclusive, sellers' and buyers' option, at $30 50@$33 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@21½c. for Hams; sales 325 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland cut and 16½c.@16¾c. for short rib, ⅌ lb.; sales 120 boxes. Lard is heavy to-day; sales since our last, 450 tcs. and bbls., at 18½c.@20½c., ⅌ lb. Beef continues quiet, at $14@$19 for new Plain Mess and $19@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 300 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Beef Hams are neglected. Butter is quiet, at 30c.@42c. for State, 43c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 20c.@35c. for Western. Cheese continues in slack request at 5c.@18c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ⅌ lb	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	42	@42½
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ⅌ lb	43	@45
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality	38	@40
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ⅌ lb	40	@42
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ⅌ lb	38	@40
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	36	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ⅌ lb	34	@35
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	38	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ⅌ lb	27	@28
Western States—firkins, second quality, ⅌ lb	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ⅌ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common, ⅌ lb	20	@22

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	15	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request at about previous prices. Sales since our last 740 hhds., including Cuba, &c., part at from 10½c.@13½c., 276 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at 13½c.@16½c. Mr. **Morino**, in his circular for this date, says: "For several days since my last report of the 29th ult., Sugar was in brisk demand and prices improved ⅛c. Large sales were effected at 10½c.@11½c. for fair to good Refining. With the decline in gold this improvement has been lost again, and my present quotations are about ⅛c. lower than last week. Refined Sugars closed dull, and I quote for Crushed 16½c., or 11.39c. gold, and for Standard A, 15⅜c., or 10.62c. gold; but some sales have been effected at a fraction less. Receipts since 1st inst., 3,326 hhds. and 4,689 boxes, or 2,842 tons, against 4,054 tons same time last year. The total receipts last month have been 18,898 hhds., 9,934 boxes, 17,740 bags and 16,921 mats, or 14,760 tons, against 24,284 tons last year, making 197,606 tons since Jan. 1, against 208,216 tons same time last year. Sales since 1st inst., 2,836 hhds. and 1,987 boxes, or equal to 2,064 tons, against 3,160 tons same time last year. The total sales last month have been 26,698 hhds., 13,543 boxes, 20,820 bags and 6,119 mats, or equal to 19,991 tons, against 29,558 tons last year, making 163,013 tons since 1st January, against 166,682 tons same time last year. Stock to-day estimated 86,360 hhds., 76,400 boxes, 90,171 mats, 18,400 bags and 32 hhds. Melado, equal to 69,675 tons, against 68,897 tons 1st inst., 55,790 tons 1st September, 1865, and 46,148 tons 1st September, 1864."

SKINS—Deer have been quiet this week. Some small parcels arriving have been closed out at a slight advance. The stock is meagre, and prices are firm. We quote: Honduras, 55c.@60c.; San Juan, 50c.; Bolivar, 40c.@41c.; Sisal, 55c.@57½c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.@60c.; Chagres, 52½c.@55c.; Puerto Cabello, 45c.@47½c.; Para, 55c.@57½c., in gold, ⅌ lb. A fair inquiry prevails for Goat from local and Southern buyers, but sales are small, owing to the meagre supply and high rates asked, which manufacturers, in view of the long-continued dullness in the market for Morocco, feel no inducement to pay. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 55c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@45c.; Payta, 42c.@43c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 65c.@70c. each.

STEARINE—Sales 26,000 lbs. at 18½c.@21½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 105,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WOOL—Has been in moderate demand, and despite the accumulating supplies available, prices have been very well supported, as the leading holders have not been eager to realize, unless at full rates. Sales since our last 165,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at 50c.@73c.; 343 bales domestic pulled, at 40c.@60c.; 325,000 lbs. Texas, at 26c.@33c.; 30,000 lbs. California, at 30c.@40c.; 41,000 lbs. Noils, part at 50c.; 3,000 lbs. Combings, at 67½c.; 1,000 bales Cape, at 24c.@29c., in gold; 370 Mestiza, part at 19c.@22c. gold, and part at 30c. currency; and sundry lots of other foreign at irregular prices.... In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the "sales of domestic for the week foot up some 275,000 lbs., at a range of 50c.@65c. for fleece, and 45c.@67c. for pulled. The transactions in fleece have been mostly confined to straight lots of the medium and good grades of Western and Eastern, including Michigan, Maine and New-Hampshire, and we have no sales of very choice and select parcels to report, these being mostly held above the market. Included are lots of low Western Fleece at 45c.@50c.; medium and fine do. at 50c.@55c.; Michigan at 55c.@60c.; Ohio medium and fine at 58c.@63c.; do choice and extra at 62c.@65c.; New-York and Vermont at 55c.@60c.; New-Hampshire and Maine, at 57c.@62½c., and the range some 55,000 lbs. were sold. In delaine Wool, 100,000 Michigan, a good lot, sold at 60c. In pulled Wool, the sales have been some 350,000 lbs., at 35c.@45c. for No. 1, 50c.@60c. for supers, 52c.@67c. for extras, the outside rate for Eastern brands. In California Wool, sales 60,000 lbs. at 35c.@45c., including 10,000 lbs. medium fleece at 40c.; 5,000 lbs. scoured at 70c.@80c. In Texas, sales 60,000 lbs. at 25c.@33c., and 30,000 lbs. at 31c.@34c. In Oregon, sales 3,000 lbs. extra on private terms. In Santa Fe, sales 7,000 lbs. at a rate not transpired. In Canada, sales 5,000 lbs. combing at 75c. In foreign, the sales have been moderate, and mostly at Gold prices, including 135 bales Mestiza mixed at equal to 35c.@38c. currency, and 150 do. Cape at equal to 40c.@42c."

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ½ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ½ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	[illegible]
Full blood fleece	[illegible]
¾ and ½ blood fleece	[illegible]
Native and ¼ fleece	[illegible]
Common fleece	[illegible]
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	[illegible]
Unwashed fleeces	[illegible]
Southern unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Southern unwashed fleece burry	[illegible]
Texas.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, burry	[illegible]
California.	
Washed fleece	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, fine	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, medium	[illegible]
Unwashed fleece, coarse	[illegible]
Unwashed burry, coarse	[illegible]
Pulled fine	[illegible]
Pulled medium	[illegible]
Pulled common	[illegible]
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	[illegible]
New-York City, super	[illegible]
New-York City, No. 1	[illegible]
New-York City, No. 2	[illegible]
Country, extra	[illegible]
Country, super	[illegible]
Country, No. 1	[illegible]
Country No. 2	[illegible]
Lambs	[illegible]
Western limed pulled	[illegible]
Southern limed pulled	[illegible]
Tub washed	[illegible]

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 100 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 150 tons Oil Cake, at 12s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports nothing really new. Market dull, with 490 vessels of all classes in port.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.
NEW IMPORTATION FOR DRESSES.
MONDAY, Sept. 10, opening of goods for Fall, the largest assortment in this City of FANCY POPLINS, PLAIDED FRENCH POPLINS, bright colors, and a variety of Paris designs.

POPULAR TRADE.

BRIGHT PLAIDED POPLIN, all wool, double width, at $1.

PLAIN COLORS ROYAL REPS, double widths, at 75c.—worth $1 25.

FANCY POPLINS, double width, at 75c.—worth $1.

PLAIN COLORED VELOURS, silk and wool, at $1 25 worth $2.

Full assortment of BLACK MOURNING GOODS, COLORED ALPACA, REPS, OTTOMAN, VELOURS and POPLINS.

Also CLOTH for CLOAKING just received.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
A large lot bought at the late auction sales at less than manufacturer's prices; also, regular makes of COMMON, MEDIUM, FINE and SUPERFINE AMERICAN and ENGLISH BLANKETS, in CRADLE, CRIB, BERTH, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4 SIZES. Also, a large lot of BROWN and GRAY BLANKETS at $3 50 a pair and upward, comprising one of the best assortments to be found in the City, and most of which are offered by the CASE, or at RETAIL at less than JOBBERS' PRICES.
LINEN AND COTTON.
SHEETS and PILLOW CASES, or materials by the yard.
QUILTS.
MATTRESSES,
IN ALL SIZES AND KINDS.
PATENT MUSQUITO NETS FOR BEDS.
IRON FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, CRADLES, CRIBS, STORE AND PIANO STOOLS.
GOVERNMENT GOODS,
such as SPREADS, BLANKETS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, HAIR PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS, &c.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
FROM AUCTION AND PER LATE STEAMERS, A VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF POPULAR GOODS NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION. WHOLESALE BUYERS INVITED TO CALL AND SEE SOME SPECIAL ARTICLES NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER HOUSE. N. B.—FUNERAL SUITS MADE UP IN THE BEST MANNER ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE. W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

OPENING NEW GOODS—AND FACILITIES for economizing time and greenbacks.
EVERYTHING NEEDFUL FOR MALE AND FEMALE HUMANITY, FROM INFANCY TO OLD AGE, at our DOWN-TOWN WHOLESALE PRICES, AT NO. 12 FOURTH-AV. VALENTINE & CO.
N. B.—$1 KID GLOVES for 58 cents per pair.
ALPACA BRAIDS, 36-yard pieces, 9 cents.
DRESS GOODS below auction prices.
And a thousand other bargains in LINENS, DAMASKS, MUSLINS, CURTAINS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CORSETS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, MADE-UP GOODS, &c., which we are sharing with the intelligent public.
VALENTINE & CO., No. 12 FOURTH-AV.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!!
Having purchased our immense stock early in May, for cash, we are prepared to offer extraordinary bargains in the above goods.
In Domestic Goods we have our usual large assortment of all the leading makes.
BEST DELAINES, 25c.
BEST PRINTS, 1s. 6d.
GOOD YARD WIDE MUSLIN, 18c., 20c., 22c. and 25c.
And all other goods at equally low prices.
M. ROBERTS & CO., No. 181 Eighth-av.

WHITE SHIRTS.
Well made and fitting, patent yokes. Will sell to the trade or at retail cheaper than any other firm in the City; or make to order and warranted to fit; or will agree to make on commission for the trade: has had twenty years' experience; try me. PIERCE, No. 453 Hudson-st.

MOURNING GOODS.
Mourning Hats, Shawls, Cloaks, Vails, &c., &c.
M. & A. MYERS, No. 623 Broadway.
Opening of Mourning Bonnets to the trade.

DRY GOODS.

FALL OPENING, 1866,
AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL BE PREPARED TO EXHIBIT
their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 10,
consisting of
PLAIN, FANCY COLORED AND BLACK SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
MOIRE FRANCAIS,
SATINS,
LYONS VELVETS,
PLAIN, FIGURED AND PLAID
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOES,
SCOTCH WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
LINSEY WOOLSEYS,
CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRES,
DELAINES, ALPACAS,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
Plain, Opera and Printed
FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Plain and Fancy
OPERA CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
FRENCH CASHMERE,
Scotch and American Wool
SHAWLS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CALICOES,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS
of every description.
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
TOILET COVERS,
BALMORAL AND HOOP SKIRTS,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
GERMAN and
BALBRIGGAN
HOSIERY;
Ladies' and Gents'
FURNISHING GOODS.
CHEILLY'S KID GLOVES,
DOG SKIN, CLOTH, BUCKSKIN GLOVES
and GAUNTLETS,
UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS.
RICH LACES and EMBROIDERIES;
PLAIN,
HEMMED,
INITIAL,
EMBROIDERED and
COL'D BORDERED
HANDKERCHIEFS.
MOURNING GOODS, in every variety;
LACE and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS;
VESTIBULE LACES,
GILT,
BLACK WALNUT and
METAL CORNICES,
BANDS, PINS, &c.
PLAIN,
EMBROIDERED and
EMBOSSED
TABLE and PIANO COVERS, &c., &c.
ALL SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-STREET.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
Special opening of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
(For many years with the late George Brodie,)
Will open this morning a large and well-selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

FALL EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
JUST OPENED.
An elegant assortment of embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertions, Cluny Laces, Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs, Point and Valenciennes Laces, Collars and Sets, Black Guipure and Thread Laces, Vails, &c.
Also, at half cost:
500 embroidered Collars, $1 25, warranted worth $2 50.
450 embroidered sets, $1 25, warranted worth $3.
700 embroidered sets, $2, warranted worth $4.
N. B.—A fine stock of Ladies' Chemises, Drawers, Nightgowns, Robes de Chambre and Infants' and Children's Garments, Slips, Dresses, Aprons, shirts, &c., &c.
Dressmaking by experienced artists.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT EXHIBITION
OF
FALL, 1866.
We will open on MONDAY, Sept. 10, the largest and most select assortment of DRESS GOODS, in all the new and desirable shades, ever offered on the 8th-av., consisting in part
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
FIGURED SILKS,
SHAWLS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
FRENCH POPLIN,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS,
VALENCIAS,
VELOURS,
&c., &c., &c.
All of which we are prepared to sell at 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO., No. 181 8th-av.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS
at $2 20 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
Of Crossley and other well-known makes, at $1 75 and $2 per yard.
Also,
THE RICHEST AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON and VELVET CARPETS,
At relatively low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will make, on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866, to their various dress stocks,
LARGE ADDITIONS OF THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES.
Also,
BASQUES, SACKS, PEPLUMS EMBROIDERED WITH PERLES, &c.,
suitable for the season.
Broadway and 10th-st.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
GREAT BARGAINS PURCHASED AT LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.
"Now is the best time to buy."
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS..........only $3 50 per pair.
FINE QUALITY DO..........only $5 00 per pair.
SUPER QUALITY DO..........only $6 00 per pair.
HEAVY ALL-WOOL WHITNEY
BLANKETS, extra size..........at 7 00 per pair.
EXTRA HEAVY DO..........at 8 00 per pair.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

WET LINENS! WET LINENS!
We shall offer this morning
NINE CASES
of superior quality fronting and shirting LINEN, having been damaged at the late fire at No. 6 College-place, and sold on MONDAY at auction on account of the Insurance Companies.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 10,
We shall open our new stock of
PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN AND PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS,
in entirely new designs and colors.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!
We are now offering
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IMPORTED,
at the very lowest market prices.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

GRAND OPENING
OF
NEW FALL DRESS-GOODS,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 10.
French Merinoes, Velours de Russe, Poplins, Empress Cloths, Biarritz Cloths, Irish Poplins, Tartan Plaids, Alpacas, Delaines, &c., &c.
AN ELEGANT STOCK OF MOURNING DRESS-GOODS.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
FOURTEENTH-STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN 17th and 18th sts., on 5th-av., a lady's small BUCKSKIN BAG; whoever finds the same will receive a suitable reward and the warm thanks of the owner by returning the same on leaving it with Mr. DURYEE, at Nos. 54 and 56 Lispenard-st.

$600 REWARD—LOST, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, a sum of money and a United States $1,000 coupon bond of 1881, No. 5,692. $600 will be paid for the return of the money and the bond. ACKER, MERRALL & CO., 132 Chambers st.

COAL.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL from Liverpool, now landing, and in yards in New-York and Brooklyn. For sale by
W. L. PARMELEE & BROS.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL, FROM Poland, tells past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor, Room 6. Ladies 50 cents; Gentlemen $1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera. IL TROVATORE. Characters by Signora La Boschetti, Signora De Gibelle, Sig. Tamaro, Sig. Orlandini and Sig. Locatelle. Sig. Rosa, Leader.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by John Brougham, supported by Messrs. T. E. Morris, Donaldson, Davidge, Andrews, Miss Johnson, Miss Andrews, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RIP VAN WINKLE; OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, O. Peters, Barron, M. O. Daly, Hind, Sinclair; Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, THE DEBUTANTE, LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET, and MR. AND MRS. WHITE. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Lewis Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. Wood, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, IVANHOE; OR, THE MAID OF JUDAH, and DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK, and IL TROVATORE. Leading characters by Mr. Eddy and Henrietta Irving.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN; OR, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGAL.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, THE HANLON BROTHERS VERSATILE COMPANY of Gymnasts, Acrobats, Dancers, Pantomimists, Vocalists, &c.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾: THE NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY. THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND OPENING CONCERT. Mr. Edward Mollenhauer will be assisted by the following artists: Mme. Marie Frederici; Messrs. J. Poliack, L. Schreiber, Henry Mollenhauer, Ch. Sahn, J. Zeiss, E. Gramm.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, THIS EVENING, at 8, THE GRAND TOURNAMENT of the State and Provincial Champions.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

The New-York Times for the Campaign.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be made up during the next six weeks with special reference to the Political Campaign which will close on the first Tuesday in November. It will contain a very large amount of Reading Matter devoted to the discussion of the Political Questions which are then to be decided.

The TIMES will support now, as it has done hitherto, the principles set forth in the Baltimore Union Platform of 1864—ratified by the people in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON, and reaffirmed by the Address and Declaration adopted at the National Union Convention which met at Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1866. It will urge a prompt restoration of the Union, by the admission to Congress of loyal members from loyal States—the extension in the Southern States to the freedmen, in common with all other classes of their inhabitants, of equal protection by law in every right of person and property—the repudiation of the rebel debt, and the maintenance of the national debt as sacred and inviolable—full justice to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic—the perpetual maintenance of the Union—the permanent exclusion of Slavery—the promotion of peace, union and harmony among all the States and all the sections of the Union, and the permanent honor safety and welfare of the Republic.

We shall publish from week to week, in addition to correspondence and editorial discussions, speeches, documents, &c., calculated to throw light upon the questions involved in the canvass; and we shall appeal steadily and confidently to the REASON and JUDGMENT of the PEOPLE, rather than to the passions or prejudices of classes and sections.

We will supply all orders that may be sent us, accompanied by the money, for the WEEKLY TIMES, for the next ten weeks—from Sept. 8 to Nov. 10, both inclusive—at the following rates:

2 copies for 10 weeks	$1
5 copies for 10 weeks	2
30 copies for 10 weeks	10
100 copies for 10 weeks	30

Payment invariably in advance. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York.

The Philadelphia Convention.

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THE TIMES OFFICE.
New-York City.

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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Ocean Telegraph reports that the annexations of Prussia are producing uneasiness in Europe, and fears of trouble are entertained. The King of Saxony is considering the question of abdicating, but his decision is not yet made public. The Florence *Nazione* says no change will be made in the administration of Venetia, until after the people of that part of Italy have expressed their will by a vote. A quantity of Fenian military stores have been seized at Liverpool.

The laying of the old cable was successfully completed on Saturday, and both the new and old line are now working well.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from Liverpool Aug. 29, reached this port last evening.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Secretary of State, Gen. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, calls public attention to the fact that by the act of 1866 the third meeting for registry of voters (Monday before election) is abolished. There are now but two meetings—the Tuesday three weeks before election, and the Friday before election.

Gen. O. B. WILCOX, of Michigan, has been made a Colonel in the regular army, and assigned to the Twenty-ninth Infantry. Gen. E. W. HINKS, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Fortieth Regulars. The headquarters of the regiment are in the Department of the East.

Mr. DENNIS SWEENEY, one of the occupants of the morocco factory in Charlestown, Mass., nearly destroyed by fire a few days since, has been arrested on the charge of setting the fire. It is charged that the goods of the accused were insured for more than their value, and that he set the fire to get the insurance. The friends of the accused state that they can prove that he was not in the vicinity of the building during the evening before the fire broke out.

A gentleman, resident of Cleveland, became crazy on Monday, on hearing that his brother, his sister and her husband, and their family, had all died of cholera at Cincinnati. He was on Tuesday morning found roaming through the streets, heedless of the tears and entreaties of his wife, who was trying to persuade him to return home. The Police took him home, where he has to be guarded and confined to his room.

On Saturday last a workman at Mr. LAWRENCE's shot and shell establishment at West Troy was blown to pieces by the explosion of a shell. He was engaged in removing the filling, and failing to remove the cap with a wrench, attempted to accomplish it with a chisel, contrary to the advice of Mr. LAWRENCE. The result was that the fuse was ignited by a spark produced by the contact of the steel and iron.

A colored girl of 16, a refugee from Alabama, has been kept for two and a half years in a state of slavery in Chicago by Mr. TAYLOR, half clothed, compelled to saw all the wood, do all the washing, &c., of his family of ten, without pay, to sleep in a cellar, forbidden to go out, frequently beaten, and on one occasion, when she got away, badly whipped.

Prof. CHADBOURNE, of Williams College, has declined the Presidency of Madison University, Wis., partly, it is said, because he is opposed to the plan contemplated in the law organizing the institution of educating the two sexes together, and partly on account of the attacks of some Democratic newspapers on him.

A dispatch from Mobile says that on the 2d inst., on the Florida coast, fifteen miles from land, an island was thrown up by volcanic influence to the height of ninety feet above the water level, and measuring seventeen hundred feet in circumference.

The peach crop near Rochester has proved larger than was anticipated; and many dealers who contracted for orchards in advance, in anticipation of a short crop, will not realize very largely from their speculations.

A mysterious poisoning case occurred last week at a hotel in Indianapolis. The cause was traced to the milk used at the house, and the greater portion of the boarders were more or less affected. Some twenty or thirty were quite seriously ill.

It is reported that potatoes are rotting in the vicinity of Bangor. There was a very large breadth of ground planted, and there has been a prospect of a fine crop.

HENRY AMES, Esq., of St. Louis, recently deceased, bequeathed $100,000 to the Polytechnic Institute connected with Washington University in that city.

The New-Orleans and Red River Pilots' Association have set their wages for the coming season at $500 per month.

The bathers in the Boston public baths during August numbered 97,131. The whole number purified since the opening of the baths in June is 391,967.

LOCAL NEWS.

A desperate fight occurred Saturday evening in the Bowery, near Fifth-street, when a peaceable citizen named JOHN LITTLE was assaulted and terribly beaten by four ruffians. He made a stout resistance, and was rescued by three policemen, who, after a fierce struggle, succeeded in arresting all four of the rowdies, giving them a severe clubbing, and locked them up for the night. One was recognized as OLIVER CLARK, a well-known burglar, thief and rowdy.

A meeting of the First National Union Association was held at No. 415 Grand-street Saturday evening, Mr. ROBERT D. PRICE in the chair. Messrs. CHAS. DEARKE and H. J. DE COOK were appointed delegates to the Union State Convention at Albany. Resolutions of confidence in the President of the United States, Secretary of State, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND and Senator CORNELL were adopted, and Hon. LEVI CHATFIELD delivered an address.

CHRISTIAN GEIS, owner of a fat-melting establishment in Thirty-ninth-street, was on Saturday tried before the Court of Special Sessions for not closing his establishment when ordered by the Board of Health, convicted, sent to the Penitentiary for two months and fined $50. GEIS is said to have $100,000 invested in his business.

The steamship *Gulf Stream*, just arrived from the West Indies, carried out on its last trip the news of the success of the Atlantic Cable, which was received at the various ports with great demonstrations of joy by the inhabitants. We are indebted to Mr. WATERMAN, Purser of the *Gulf Stream*, for favors.

Rev. T. F. HILDRETH delivered a discourse on "Politics in the Pulpit" in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirty-fourth-street, last evening, before a large and attentive congregation. His text was, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

An eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD yesterday on the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph.

The number of cholera cases reported in this City yesterday was six, of which two resulted in death.

Gold left off at 146½ ₩ cent. on Saturday. The Funds of the United States quiet. The Railway speculation advancing. Money easy. Exchange on London dull.

A fair inquiry prevailed on Saturday for the leading kinds of produce and merchandise, generally at buoyant prices. Freights were dull, with 490 vessels of all classes in port. Government contracts were awarded for 1,119 bbls. Pork, including Mess at $33 80@$33 97 and Prime Mess at $32 25@32 43 ₩ bbl.; also for 80,000 lbs. Marrowfat Beans at $2 09@$2 14 ₩ bushel of 60 lbs., and 100,000 lbs. brown Cuba Sugar, in bond, at $7 24 ₩ 100 lbs.

ANOTHER POLICE RAID NEEDED.—There is practical and unquestioned evidence that the recent raid made by the Police upon the common thieves of the City was followed by good results. For several weeks the City railroad cars have been comparatively rid of pickpockets, and petty thieving operations by the regular gang, in other quarters, have shown a marked decline. Such, moreover, has been the discretion which has marked the action of the Police, that we believe few, if any, cases of improper arrest have been reported, in spite of the remarkable thinning out which has taken place. So much for one good achievement. Now, why should not the Superintendent and his energetic staff set to work in the same practical fashion, and rid the City of some two or three thousand professional rowdies—rowdies of the class of those who set upon a quiet citizen in a crowded part of the Bowery on Saturday afternoon, and all but succeeded in beating off the officers who came to the victim's rescue? Every ruffian engaged in that outrage is known to the Police, as, indeed, are all the street vagrants whose only visible occupation is the commission of just such crimes. It seems to us that the rowdy class of New-York has always been dealt with too tenderly. Their promiscuous stabbing affrays have come to be regarded too much in the light of a venial offence, attributable simply to a little harmless exuberance of spirits, or, it might be, an extra glass of liquor. Instead of this, they ought to be treated as conspirators against the public peace, and those of them who carry concealed weapons, as did those Bowery ruffians, should be promptly put on their trial for attempts at murder. Meanwhile, such a raid by the Police, as proved so advantageous in the case of the thieves, would be hailed with great satisfaction by all law-abiding citizens. Mr. KENNEDY can name the right men for the work. Considering the vast population of New-York, these violent ruffians make up but the merest fraction of the whole number of citizens. We, therefore, invite immediate action by the Police authorities, promising them that they will be thoroughly sustained by public opinion.

The Albany Convention.

The Convention which meets to-morrow in Albany will nominate State officers in opposition to the ticket nominated last week at Syracuse. It is not strictly a Democratic Convention, though the call for it was originally issued by the Democratic State Committee. But they did not call it as a Democratic Convention, nor did they in any way restrict the selection of delegates to such as could represent the Democratic Party. On the contrary, they expressly invited "*all electors* opposed to the measures and principles of the present majority in Congress, and in favor of the policy of national restoration adopted by President JOHNSON, to participate in the election of such delegates." This call was concurred in by the Committee appointed by the New-York delegates to the Philadelphia Union Convention, consisting half of Republicans and half of Democrats—and that Committee added the following:

> "And they invite *all the electors of the State* opposed to the measures and principles of the present majority in Congress, and in favor of the policy of national restoration adopted by President JOHNSON, and *of the Declaration of Principles enunciated by the Philadelphia Convention*, to participate in the primary meetings for the election of such delegates."

The Convention to-morrow, therefore, stands upon a broader platform than that of any party; and while, upon the questions now at issue, it will unquestionably represent the principles and sentiments of the great mass of the Democrats of the State, it is not a Democratic Convention in any such sense as precludes those who are not Democrats, but who concur in the principles and policy which it advocates, from coöperating with it in its efforts to give them practical effect. It really grows out of the Philadelphia Union Convention, and its specific purpose is to carry out the principles which were there set forth.

If the action of the Convention is in harmony with the spirit of the call, it cannot fail to command a large degree of popular support. In spite of the clamor raised by the Radicals, there are thousands and tens of thousands of men in this State who have hitherto always acted with the Republican and Union Parties, and who now favor the prompt restoration of the Union by the admission to Congress of loyal men from loyal States, and who will gladly act so as to give that policy practical effect, if they can do so without being compelled to sever existing political relations and join a party with which hitherto they have had nothing in common. It seems to us the duty of the Albany Convention so to shape their action as to meet the views and wishes of this class of persons, and nothing more is necessary for this than to abstain from giving party claims and party interests an undue predominance. So far as national questions are concerned, we see no necessity for any other declaration of principles than that put forth by the Philadelphia Convention, and upon State interests there certainly can be no substantial difference of opinion.

The selection of a candidate for Governor should, in our judgment, be controlled wholly and exclusively by the same general considerations. The man who shall most distinctly represent the specific policy announced at Philadelphia, and whose life and public career will command the largest measure of public confidence in the present emergency, is the man whom the Albany Convention should put in nomination. We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, that man is Gen. DIX. Others are named who are equally able and equally patriotic, and whose party claims to support may be stronger; but we doubt if any other man can be named who will command more of the confidence and support of the great body of the people of all parties, and who will rally to the vital principles at stake a more general support, independent of party considerations altogether that he. We should hail his nomination as the guarantee of success. It would take the contest at once out of the sphere of party strife and bring home to every voter the great issue of Restoration or Disunion which he is called on to decide.

We trust that the Convention will not fall into the error of supposing that success in the coming contest is beyond doubt. Any such supposition may betray them into the commission of fatal mistakes.

Mr. Beecher's Second Letter.

We publish this morning another letter from Mr. BEECHER, upon the policy adopted by the Administration for restoring the Union. It was elicited by the vehement and bitter hostility aroused in certain quarters by his letter to Gen. HALPINE, in reply to an invitation to officiate as Chaplain at the Cleveland Convention.

The letter is a reassertion of his opinions, stated somewhat more fully than they were given in the other, and vindicating them from some of the misrepresentations to which they have been subjected. It is frank, full, and bold in its declarations of principle, and vigorous and eloquent in its style of thought and expression. Mr. BEECHER reaffirms his belief that the prompt restoration of the Union, by the readmission of the Southern States to the Government, is essential to the best interests of the whole country. He deems it especially important to the welfare of the freedmen,—holding that "the longer the South is left in turmoil, the worse it will be for the negro." He denies that he has left the Republican Party, and refuses to allow anybody else to put him out of it; nor has he any apprehension that he will be confounded with men whose course he has opposed all his life, because they agree with him now. "I am not going," he says, "weakly to turn away from my settled convictions of the public weal, for fear that bad men will praise me or good men blame." This would seem to be too clearly just to need assertion; but it cannot be denied that very many very good men in these days utterly lack the courage to say it or to act upon it.

Mr. BEECHER thinks the present deplorable state of our public affairs would have been averted if Congress and the President could have concurred in some general line of policy for the adjustment of this question. In this he is undoubtedly correct,—but it is not easy to apportion to all concerned their proper share of blame for the rupture that occurred. Congress, it seems to us, rashly and without fully foreseeing the consequences, put itself into the hands of men who had other ends to serve than the restoration of Peace and Union—men with whom party considerations, the promotion of favorite theories and victory in the next Presidential election, were of paramount importance; and instead of seeking harmony of action between the President and Congress, these men neglected no opportunity of exasperating differences of sentiment and magnifying differences of opinion. And it is also unquestionably true that the President did much less than his position gave him power to do, towards defeating these schemes and promoting substantial unity of action between the two departments of the Government.

Mr. BEECHER is emphatic in his censure of certain acts of the President and of the general tenor of his public speeches. We do not care to pursue the discussion of this point. Beyond all question, Mr. BEECHER's regrets are shared by thousands of the most decided and influential friends of the President's policy. Mr. BEECHER does full justice, and in warm and eloquent terms, to the integrity, unselfishness and patriotism which President JOHNSON has brought to the discharge of his public duties, and to the great services he has rendered the country in her hour of trial.

The letter will command universal attention, and will strengthen the impression made by the one which preceded it.

Significant News from France.

There is surely enough to excite political speculation in the successive paragraphs of news which the Cable has brought from Paris during the past week. The indistinct reports of the illness of the French Emperor were followed by the unexpected intelligence that his Foreign Secretary had resigned, and that his portfolio had been transferred to a man comparatively unknown in the outside political world. Lookers-on have barely had time to give a moment's reflection to these reports, when they are surprised (many will be bewildered) by the news of Lord COWLEY's retirement from the British Embassy at Paris. And these events are reported simultaneously with the assurances that the pacification of Europe is an accomplished fact. Why should the Emperor's sickness and the dismissal of his (hitherto) most trusted Minister be named in such immediate connection? And what have been the relations of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and Lord COWLEY to each other that the resignation of the former should be followed by the retirement of the latter? These, and a multitude of other speculations must grow out of the mere mention of such facts. Have Prussia and England had too close an understanding in the disposition of the German question? Has the retired French Foreign Minister yielded too much to the rival diplomatists? Are the English Tories preparing to revive an old Continental Alliance? And is the report of the illness of the Emperor part of the prologue to the new drama which is to be played in Europe?

Such reports, and the facts on which they are based, will naturally excite the public mind of Europe to an unusual degree, and attempted explanations by official or semi-official journals will fail, for the time at least, to allay anxiety.

The President in the South.

There are many reasons for desiring the acceptance by the President of the invitation addressed to him by citizens of New-Orleans. If the public service admit of an extension of his tour through the South, bringing him into direct intercourse with its principal cities, we believe that the step might be taken with eminent advantage to both sections.

It is not necessary to adopt any measures to demonstrate the unanimity of the Southern people in support of the administration policy of restoration as opposed to the Congressional policy of reconstruction. No doubt having been entertained upon this point, no evidence in regard to it is required. And yet it might not be amiss to furnish an opportunity for the expression of public opinion on the general question of the Union, and more particularly concerning the specific issues now before the country. The only answer that has yet been vouchsafed to the conciliatory proceedings of the Southern delegates who attended the Philadelphia Union Convention in August is, that their tone and action do not correctly reflect the feelings of those in whose name they appeared. The Southern people, it is alleged, are in an unsatisfactory mood, despite the judicious and friendly sayings and doings of the Orrs and Perrys of the Convention. The most efficient method of vindicating the good faith of the South would be to give to its people an occasion for reaffirming or repudiating the professions and propositions which have been put forward in their behalf. This the visit of the President would effectually accomplish. The people would have a chance of speaking for themselves. The exercise of a little judgment in the arrangement would bring together such a variety of elements, in circumstances and character, as to silence slander, and exhibit the progress which has been made toward the reëstablishment of local harmony and peace since the termination of hostilities.

Something would be gained, too, by the presence of the distinguished party by whom the President is accompanied. The readiness of Gen. GRANT to be just and even generous in his treatment of the vanquished was sufficiently indicated in the terms dictated to LEE; and the approaching gathering of Union soldiers and sailors at Cleveland will show beyond the possibility of mistake that they who really fought for the Union are now most anxious for the complete restoration of constitutional relations and kindly feelings between North and South. The Cleveland Convention will make clearer than ever the fact that, with a few honorable exceptions, the soldiers who have espoused the Radical cause are of the BUTLER school, the chief characteristic of which is to be most valorous when most safe. Still, the appearance in the midst of the Southern people of the Grants and Farraguts of the North would doubtless exercise a salutary feeling. It would be equivalent to the stretching out of the olive branch by the heroic conqueror to the not less heroic conquered, and would do more than all else to obliterate the lingering ill will, and establish a community of interest in all that pertains to the glory of the nation.

But we should hope for most from the words which the President would be enabled to address to those for whose rights and welfare he persistently pleads. If any man in the land has a right to speak plainly to the people of the South, it is ANDREW JOHNSON. None has labored more or dared more to secure them justice. And there is certain counsel of which certain classes in the South stand in need. The fire-eaters and mischief-makers who yet remain among them are the most potent allies of whom the Northern Radicals can boast. Every outrage, every display of bad temper, every rash expression of feeling which is reported from the South is a God-send to the Radicals. The New-Orleans riot has been, to them, worth a dozen Congressional victories. Hence it is important that they should be told two or three simple truths by one whose friendship they cannot question, and whose right to speak they cannot dispute. The necessity of avoiding needless conflict with Northern sentiment—the propriety of electing to positions of trust and honor men whose antecedents do not clash with the national feeling of loyalty—the duty of recognizing in an enlarged spirit the altered relations of the races, making provision for the improvement and protection of the freedmen—these are some of the several points upon which the President might speak freely and advantageously. And, in the presence of the officials and citizens of New-Orleans, he might rebuke the lawless, violent spirit which recently culminated in riot, and dwell upon the supreme importance to the South of whatever may lead to inspire confidence in its moderation, its loyalty, its justice, its order, and its unreserved acquiescence in the results of the war.

There might be nothing new in all this. There would be nothing which has not been again and again said during the last few weeks. But the plain, earnest speech of the President, in the South, would accomplish more than the efforts of ordinary orators, and might also repel some of the misrepresentations which his Northern enemies are using to his prejudice.

Our Public Finances.

Mr. MCCULLOCH has put forth a statement of the public debt which creates universal astonishment and almost universal gratification. He can never hope to please everybody connected with Wall-street banking or his captious critics of the New-York Press. The first will have their disappointments, and the last must indulge their censures. But he is doing more. He is pleasing the people by the rapidity and skill with which he is reducing and funding the public debt. His success thus far is wonderful—the more so as he is neither disturbing the general business of the country or sacrificing the credit or market value of his stocks. The progress made in the month of August—to go no further back—amply vindicates his discretion, and justifies his steady refusal to place his 6 per cent. bonds for thirty or forty years beyond the power or privilege of the Government to redeem them in gold at a much earlier date. He has fairly demonstrated in the last few months that the entire public debt can be paid off in less than one-third the time which certain of his Wall-street advisers have been insisting he should take, on a straight-out or unconditional loan at the highest rate of gold interest. And by the use of his new bonds of 1865, for funding so much of the temporary obligations of the Treasury as he may not be able to pay at maturity in 1867 and 1868 from his surplus revenues, he intimates his unwillingness to commit the Government to a high rate of interest a single day longer than the money can be borrowed, after five years, at a lower rate, wherewith to pay off the 5-20s in gold coin. That there is no necessity for such committal is shown by the premium which the new 5-20s now command in the market, and the premium borne by the 7.30 per cent. notes, convertible into 5-20s. Indeed, there was no real necessity for exceeding five per cent. from the start, had Congress afforded proper encouragement to the consolidation of the entire debt at this rate last Summer.

A few months ago the public were rather incredulous in regard to the practicability, or even possibility, of reducing the debt to two thousand millions before or by the time the short Treasury paper—then outstanding in the shape of certificates of indebtedness and deposit and compound and 7.30 notes—would fall due, or required to be paid or renewed. Yet it is now seen that this object is not only feasible, but the fact itself almost accomplished. From five or eight millions per month, while yet the arrearages of the war were absorbing most of the receipts of the Treasury, the rate of reduction has gone up to an average reduction of twenty-five millions per month since the 1st of June, and even to thirty-seven millions for the single month of August. The application of the cash balances left in the Treasury at the close of that month, if it were deemed advisable to convert the gold portion thereof, would at once reduce the interest-bearing debt, as it stood on the 1st September, to $2,134,461,914, and the surplus revenues of the next four months would undoubtedly bring the figure down to $2,000,000,000 *by the 31st December*, 1866, in place of the 30th June, 1867, leaving outstanding $461,221,254 of greenback and other circulation, free of all interest charge upon the Treasury.

The Second Great Triumph in Ocean Telegraphy.

The marvelous achievement of recovering last year's Cable from the depths of the Atlantic was perfected on the afternoon of Saturday last, when the *Great Eastern* safely deposited the shore end of it in Heart's Content Bay. No accident occurred from the hour when the splice was made, seven hundred miles out at sea, in water over a mile and a half in depth; and our Newfoundland dispatches assure us that the electrical condition of the line is "most perfect," and that messages are now being sent and received over it. The people of both continents will join in most cordial congratulations to the honor of all concerned in the glorious enterprise. And after these congratulations have been frankly tendered, the Press, on behalf of the people, will be compelled to urge a modification of the existing tariff.

The admission has been made by those most interested in the Company's financial success, that the operating of a single line at existing prices and at the present rate at which dispatches are received, would produce an annual revenue of £900,000 sterling. As the working expenses are a bagatelle, looking to the vastness of the receipts, and inasmuch as these receipts will henceforth be doubled, it will be safe for the Company to lessen their charges to a moderate figure, so that the public may fairly and fully participate in the advantages of the double Ocean line as a news vehicle. Thus far these advantages have been limited solely by excessive charges. And no great public corporation, like the proprietors of the Cable, can afford to invite strong competition by running against the public interest.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 8.

Trade from first hands during the week has been light. Jobbing trade, however, is good, and every steamer bound North goes heavily freighted. Mining shares are still dull; Yellow Jacket, $774; Ophir, $208; Chollar, $140; Belcher, 120; Imperial, $98.

Legal tenders unchanged.

RESTORATION OF THE UNION.

Another Letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Vindication of the Principles of Restoration—Disapproval of the Action and Language of President Johnson.

Yesterday morning, at the conclusion of the services in Plymouth Church, the following letter from Rev. Mr. BEECHER was read to the congregation by Capt. DUNCAN, to whom it was addressed. It was written in reply to representations of the differences of opinion that prevailed among the members of his church concerning the sentiments and views expressed in his reply to the invitation to officiate as Chaplain of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Convention to be held at Cleveland on the 17th inst.:

PEEKSKILL, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1866.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I am obliged to you for your letter. I am sorry that my friends and my congregation are grieved by my Cleveland letter.

This feeling, however, has no just grounds, whatever may be the seeming. I have not left, and do not propose to leave, or to be put out of the Republican Party. I am in sympathy with its aims, its great principles and its army of noble men. But I took the liberty of criticising its policy, in a single respect, and to do what I could to secure what I believed and still believe to be a better one.

I am, and from the first have been, fully of opinion that the Amendment of the Constitution, proposed by Congress, equalizing representation in Northern and Southern States, was intrinsically just and reasonable, and that it should be sought by a wholesome and persistent moral agitation.

But, from the present condition of the public mind, and from the President's attitude, I deemed such a change to be practically impossible in any near period by political action. And a plan of reconstruction, based upon *that*, seems to me far more like a plan of adjourning reconstruction for years, at least, with all the liabilities of mischief which are always to be expected in the fluctuations of politics in a free nation.

It is not the North that chiefly needs the restoration of Government to its normal sphere and regular action. Either the advantages of Union are fallacious, or the continuous exclusion of the South from it will breed disorder, make the future reunion more difficult, and, especially, subject the freedman to the very worst conditions of society which can well exist. No army, no Government and no earthly power can compel the South to treat four million men *justly*, if the inhabitants (whether rightly or wrongly) regard these men as the cause, or even the occasion, of their unhappiness and disfranchisement. But no army, or Government or power will be required, when Southern society is restored, occupied and prospering in the renewed Union. Then the negro will be felt to be necessary to Southern industry, and interest will join with conscience and kindness in securing for him favorable treatment from his fellow-citizens.

We that live at a distance may think that the social reconstruction involved in the emancipation of four million slaves, is as simple and easy as it is to discourse about it. But such a change is itself one of the most tremendous tests to which industry and society can be subjected; and to its favorable issue is required every advantage possible. The longer, therefore, the South is left in turmoil, the worse it will be for the negro. If there were no other reason; if the white population were not our fellow-citizens; if we had lost all kindness and regard for them, and all pride for the Union, as in part represented by Southern States, and confined our attention exclusively to the negro, the case would be strong, beyond my power of expression, for an early resumption of Federal relations with all the States. If this is to disregard the negro, then all social and natural laws have been studied in vain.

Neither am I a "JOHNSON man" in any received meaning of that term. I accept that part of the policy which he favors; but with modification. I have never thought that it would be wise to bring back all the States in a body, and at once; any more than it would be to keep them all out together. One by one, in due succession, under a practical judgment, rather than by a wholesale theoretic rule, I would have them readmitted. I still think a middle course between the President's and that of Congress would be wiser than either. But with this my agreement with the President ends. I have long regretted his ignorance of Northern ideas and sentiments, and I have been astonished and pained at his increasing indiscretions. Unconsciously, the President is the chief obstacle to the readmission of Southern States. It is enough that he is known to favor a measure to set the public mind against it. This is to be deplored. But, it is largely owing to his increasing imprudent conduct. I believe him to be honest, sincere in desiring what he regards as the public good, but slow and unapt in receiving help from other minds. Proud and sensitive, firm to obstinacy, resolute to fierceness, intelligent in his own sphere, (which is narrow,) he holds his opinions inflexibly. He often mistakes the intensity of his own convictions for strength of evidence.

Such a man has a true sphere in periods of peril, when audacious firmness and rude vigor are needed. But in the delicate tasks of adjustment which follow civil war, such a nature lacks that tact and delicacy and moral intuition which constitute the true statesman.

Mr. JOHNSON's haste to take the wrong side at the atrocious massacre of New-Orleans was shocking. The perversion and mutilation of SHERIDAN's dispatches need no characterization. I do not attribute this act to him. Yet it was of such a criminal and disgraceful nature that not to clear himself of it by the exposure and rebuke of the offending party, amounted to collusion with crime after the fact. What shall I say of the speeches made in the wide recent circuit of the Executive? Are these the ways of reconciliation?

Yet Mr. JOHNSON is to be our President for nearly three years to come; clothed with a power which belongs to few thrones. Besides the honor which a people owe to him as the Chief Magistrate, we must, as Christian citizens, credit him with his real excellencies—his original horror of secession, his bold resistance to treachery, his persistent and self-denying heroism in the long dark days of Tennessee. We must not forget, that he has jealously resisted a centralization of power in the Federal Government, that he has sought to dignify and secure a true State Rights, that he has maintained simplicity of manners and a true love of the common people. It is our duty, likewise, to forestall and prevent, as much as possible, by kind but faithful criticism of his errors on the one hand, and by sympathy and kindness on the other, those dangers to which he is liable under attacks which he is peculiarly unable to bear with calmness, and those dangers of evil counselors, which more and more gravitate toward him. So long as it was possible, I have been silent upon Mr. JOHNSON's faults, and now speak so plainly, only lest I seem to approve or cloak them.

And now allow me to express some surprise at the turn which the public mind has taken on my letter. If I had never before spoken my sentiments I can see how friends might now misapprehend my position. But for a year past I have been advocating the very principles of the Cleveland letter in all the chief Eastern cities—in Boston, Portland, Springfield, Albany, Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh and Brooklyn, (at the Academy of Music, last Winter.) These views were repeated, discussed, agreed to or differed from, praised and blamed abundantly. But no one thought, or at least said, that I remember, that I had forsaken the Republican Party, or had turned my back upon the freedman. My recent letter but condenses those views which for twelve months I have been earnestly engaged in urging upon the attention of the community. I am not surprised that men dissent. But this sudden consternation, and this late discovery of the nature of my opinions, seem sufficiently surprising. I could not ask a better service than the reprinting of that sermon of last October, which first brought upon me the criticisms of the *Tribune* and the *Independent*.

I foresaw that, in the probable condition of parties and the country, we could not carry suffrage for the freedman by immediate political action. When the ablest and most radical Congress of our history came together they refused to give suffrage to negroes even in the District of Columbia; and only in an indirect way—not as a political right, but as the hoped-for result of political selfishness, did they provide for it by an amendment of the Constitution. What was prophesy with me, Congress has made history. Relinquishing political instruments for gaining the full enfranchisement of men, I instantly turned to moral means; and enunciating the broadest doctrine of Manhood suffrage, I gave the widest latitude to that, advocating the rights of black and white, of men and women, to the Vote. If any man has labored more openly, on a broader principle, and with more assiduity, I do not know him. More ability may have been shown, but not more directness of purpose, nor undeviating consistency.

I attribute the recent misunderstanding, in part, to the greater excitement which now exists, to the narrowing of the issues, and to the extreme exacerbation which Mr. JOHNSON's extraordinary and injudicious speeches have produced. To this may be added my known indisposition to join in criticism upon the President, and the fact that I urged a modified form of that policy which he, unfortunately for its success, holds.

Upon Mr. JOHNSON's accession I was supremely impressed with the conviction that *the whole problem of reconstruction would practically pivot on the harmony of Mr. Johnson and Congress.* With that we could have secured every guarantee and every amendment of the Constitution. Had a united Government said to the South, promptly backed up, as it would have been, by the united North, "*With Slavery we must take out of the Constitution whatever Slavery put in, and put in whatever Slavery for its own support left out*"—there can scarcely be a doubt that long before this, the question would have been settled, the basis of representation in the South conformed to that in the North, and the principle, the most fundamental and important of all, might have been established in the Constitution, viz., that *Manhood and full citizenship are identical.*

Such great changes required two things, viz.: PROMPTNESS and UNITY OF COUNSELS. To secure these I bent my whole strength. I urged the purgation of the Constitution. I reasoned against mutual distrust, and plead for unity of Governmental action. I did all that I knew how to do to confirm the President in his war-begotten zeal against Slavery; to prevent such suspicions and criminations as would tend to revive in his mind old prejudices, and bring on a relapse into his former hatred of Northern fanatics. I thought I understood his nature, and the extreme dangers, at such a critical time, of irritating a proud, sensitive and pugnacious man, of Southern sympathies, little in sympathy with Northern feelings or ideas, and brought into the very leadership of those men, and that train of principles which he had all his life hated and denounced. That he was sincere and tenacious would make the case all the more difficult. I thought I foresaw that a division between him and Congress would be the worst disaster that could befall us; that the *practical* test of true statesmanship just then was not to be found in theories or philosophies, however sound, but in securing and confirming Mr. JOHNSON *in his then dispositions.*

Upon the assembling of Congress I went to Washington. I found Southern men lying prostrate before Mr. JOHNSON, and appealing to his tender-heartedness, (for he is a man of kind and tender heart,) disarming his war rage by utter submission.

I found Northern men already uttering suspicions of his fidelity, and, conscious of power, threatening impeachment. The men who seemed alive to this danger, were, unfortunately, not those who had the management of affairs. Bad counsels prevailed. The North denounced and the South sued; we see the consequences.

Long after I despaired of seeing the President and Congress harmonious, I felt it to be the duty of all good men to leave no influences untried to lessen the danger, and to diminish the evils which are sure to come, should the President, rebounding from the Republicans, be caught by those men who were in sympathy and counsel with the South throughout the war. I shall not attempt to apportion blame where both sides erred. It is enough to say that unity secured at the seat of Government would have been a noble achievement of leadership.

Deeming the speedy admission of the Southern States as necessary to their own health, as indirectly the best policy for the freedmen, as peculiarly needful to the safety of our Government, which, for the sake of accomplishing a good end, incautious men are in danger of perverting, I favored, and do still favor the election to Congress of Republicans who will seek the early admission of the recusant States. Having urged it for a year past, I was more than ready to urge it again upon the various Conventions which preceded the nomination of Representatives to Congress this Fall. In this spirit and for this end, I drew up my Cleveland letter. *I deem its views sound; I am not sorry that I wrote it.* I regret the misapprehension which it has caused, and yet more, any sorrow which it may have needlessly imposed upon dear friends. As I look back upon my course, I see no deviation from that straight line which I have made, without wavering, for now thirty years of public life, in favor of justice, liberty, and the elevation of the poor and ignorant.

The attempt to class me with men whose course I have opposed all my life long will utterly fail. I shall choose my own place, and shall not be moved from it. I have been, from my youth, a firm, unwavering, avowed and active friend of all that were oppressed. I have done nothing to forfeit that good name which I have earned. I am not going weakly to turn away from my settled convictions of the public weal, for fear that bad men may praise me, or good men blame. There is a serious difference of judgment between men as to the best policy. We must all remit to the future the decision of the question. Facts will soon judge us.

I feel now profoundly how imperfect my services have been to my country compared with its desert of noble services. But I am conscious that I have given all that I had to give, without fear or favor. Above all earthly things is my country dear to me. The lips that taught me to say "Our Father," taught me to say "Fatherland." I have aimed to conceive of that land in the light of Christianity. God is my witness that with singleness of heart, I have given all my time, strength and service to that which shall make our whole nation truly prosperous and glorious. Not by the lustre of arms, even in a just cause, would I seek her glory, but by a civilization that should carry its blessings down to the lowest classes, and nourish the very roots of society by her moral power and purity, by her public conscience, her political justice, and by her intelligent homes, filling up a continent, and rearing a virtuous and nobler citizenship.

By night and by day this is the vision and dream of my life, and inspires me as no personal ambition ever could. I am not discouraged at the failure to do the good I meant, at the misapprehension of my church, nor the severity of former friends. Just now those angry voices come to me as rude winds roar through the trees. The winds will die, the trees will live. As soon as my health is again restored, *I shall go right on in the very course I have hitherto pursued.* Who will follow or accompany it is for others to decide. I shall labor for the education of the whole people; for the enfranchisement of men without regard to class, caste, or color; for full development among all nations of the liberty wherewith Christ makes men free. In doing this I will cheerfully work with others, with parties, any and all men that seek the same glorious ends. But I will not become a partisan. I will reserve my right to differ and dissent and respect the same right in others. Seeking others' full manhood and true personal liberty, I do not mean to forfeit my own.

Better days are coming. These throes of our day are labor-pains. God will bring forth ere long great blessings. In some moments which it pleases God to give me, I think I discern arising beyond the present troubles, and over the other side of this abyss in which the nation wallows, that fair form of Liberty—God's dear child—whose whole beauty was never yet disclosed. I know her solemn face. That she is Divine, I know by her girdle of purity, by her sceptre of justice, and by that atmosphere of *love*, that, issuing from her, as light from a star, moves with her, more royal than a king's apparel. In this, too, I know her divinity, that she shall bless both friends and enemies, and yield the fullest fruition of liberty to those who would have slain her; as, once, her Master gave his life for the salvation of those who slew him.

I am your true friend and pastor,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 9.

A JOHNSON MASS MEETING AT FREDERICK, MD.

A Conservative mass meeting was held at Frederick, Md., Saturday evening, for the purpose of nominating six candidates to represent two districts in the State Legislature. Three of the six nominees have served as soldiers in the Union army, and all the nominations are represented as very satisfactory. The meeting attracted citizens from all the adjoining country, and was very enthusiastic. Gov. PARSONS, of Alabama, was present and addressed the meeting. An address and resolutions were adopted fully indorsing the President's policy and the action of the Conservative Philadelphia Convention.

INTERMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS.

A recent circular issued by Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster J. D. DONALDSON, of the Department of the Tennessee, to the friends of deceased soldiers, announces that the removal of the bodies of all Union soldiers buried in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and on the west bank of the Mississippi River from opposite Columbus, Ky., to the mouth of the Red River, Louisiana, to the National Cemeteries at Memphis, Pittsburgh Landing, Fort Donelson, Nashville and Columbia, Tenn., Marietta and Macon, Ga., Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., Natchez, Vicksburgh and Corinth, Miss., during the ensuing Fall and Winter, will afford an opportunity for friends and relatives, and surviving comrades of the dead, to be present and assist in identifying their remains. The work of disinterment will commence about the 1st of October, and continue until all are gathered up.

Friends desirous of being present at any of the places from which the dead are to be removed, by addressing Brevet-Maj. E. B. WHITMAN, Asst. Q. M., in charge of National Cemeteries and Mortuary Records, Murfreesboro, Tenn., will be informed at what time the disinterments will take place at any particular locality. All persons possessed of any information that may be of use in identifying the dead, who have not already done so, are requested to forward it to Maj. WHITMAN, who will see it placed in the hands of the officers engaged in superintending the removals to the several cemeteries.

Catalogues of the dead already removed to the National Cemeteries at Stone River, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, Tenn., will be ready for publication in a few days.

THE BELLS OF ST. ALOYSIUS' CHURCH.

This afternoon the ceremony of blessing a set of bells recently presented to the St. Aloysius Church of this city, took place in the presence of an immense assemblage, 20,000 people probably being witnesses to the interesting scene. The office of consecrating the bells was performed by Archbishop SPAULDING, of Baltimore, who arrived here in a special train for that purpose. An immense procession of Sabbath-school children, religious societies and others, accompanied by a band of music, met him at the depot, from whence he was escorted to the church. After the consecration, which was impressive and solemn, had been performed, the Archbishop delivered a short address. A large number of the Catholic clergy from this and other cities were in attendance, and assisted on the occasion.

DEATH OF COMMANDER ALBERT N. SMITH, U. S. N.

Commander ALBERT N. SMITH, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Navy Department, died at the Parker House, Boston, on Saturday.

A NATIONAL BANK IN IOWA.

On Saturday the First National Bank of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was authorized, with a capital of $50,000.

A QUIET SABBATH.

This has been a very pleasant and quiet Sabbath. The only thing of interest transpiring was the blessing of the chime bells of St. Aloysius Catholic Church, which made it a gala day for our Catholic citizens.

THE QUARANTINE AT HAVANA.

The following in relation to the Quarantine regulations at Havana, has been received at the State Department:

[Translation.]

SUPERIOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA,
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION,
BUREAU OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

His Excellency, the Superior Civil Governor, having heard the most excellent Board of Health, and in conformity with its decision, considering that according to official advices received by this Government, the cholera is decreasing in the United States, and wishing to avoid the injuries that may accrue to commerce by the established order of quarantine, and at the same time to attend to the no less sacred cause of public health, has decreed to introduce into the first article of the circular of the 10th inst., the following modification: "Vessels proceeding direct from the United States, as also those that after their departure, touch at foreign ports, whatever may be the bill of health and the notes on the same, they may bring, will be declared suspicious in the ports of this island, and will undergo an observation of ten days' ventilating, fumigating and cleansing their cargo, and in the same terms and in the same manner prescribed in the fourth article for vessels arriving from England, Germany and France; but vessels arriving with cholera patients, or that have lost one or more of the passengers or crew from any disease during the passage, and those vessels on which, during their observation, any cases of death from cholera should occur, will be immediately ordered to Mariel to undergo a vigorous quarantine."

All of which I communicate to you for your exact compliance therewith.

God grant you many years.

JOAQUIL VIGEL DE QUINORES.

HAVANA, Aug. 31, 1866.

To the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of ——.

Our Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, writes to the State Department as follows:

The Board of health of this city has resolved to impose a quarantine of fifteen or twenty days on vessels coming from places where the cholera has made its appearance, even when they have a clean bill of health, and if there is sickness on board, or some one has died on the passage out, they will not be admitted.

NEW-YORK.

Delegates to the Democratic Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sunday, Sept. 9.

The following are the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Onondaga County: First District, Jabez H. Norton; Third District, John M. Strong, Wm. Candee. Madison County—First District, W. Sloman, H. F. Hanks; Second District, John Snow, W. H. Walrath.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph and by Steamship.

Prussian Annexations Exciting Apprehensions in Europe.

The Proposed Abdication of the King of Saxony.

The Venetian Question to be Decided by Popular Vote.

A Quantity of Fenian Military Stores Seized at Liverpool.

Speech of Mr. Gladstone on the Reform Question.

The Laying of the Old Cable Successfully Accomplished.

Constant Communication with Ireland Through Both Lines.

Great Rejoicings at Heart's Content over the Great Event.

BY THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

GERMANY.

The Annexation of the Conquered States to Prussia.

BERLIN, Friday, Sept. 7—Evening.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for the annexation of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and the City of Frankfort.

A bill for the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein has been sent in by Count BISMARCK.

The German *Gazette* and the Belgian *Press* are hostile to these movements, and fears for the future are entertained.

The Proposed Abdication of the King of Saxony.

VIENNA, Saturday, Sept. 8—A. M.

The Saxon Royal family have held a council on the intention of the King to abdicate. The result is not stated.

ITALY.

Resignation of the Cabinet—The Venetian Question.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Sept. 8—A. M.

It is rumored that the Cabinet have tendered their resignation to the King.

The *Nazione* says that until after a vote in Venetia, no change will be made in the political and military administration of that portion of Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone on Reform—Death of Lord Northbroke.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 8—Noon.

Right Honorable W. E. GLADSTONE, in a speech delivered at Salisbury last evening, urged upon the Liberals to support any good Reform bill which should be brought forward in Parliament by the Derby administration.

Lord NORTHBROKE, formerly Sir FRANCIS BARING, died to-day.

Seizure of Fenian Arms in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 8—Noon.

A quantity of Fenian munitions of war have been seized in Liverpool.

Resignation of Lord Cowley.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 8—Noon.

Earl COWLEY has resigned his position as British Ambassador to France.

CHINA.

Capture of a Pirate Chief.

SHANGHAI, Thursday, Aug. 6,
Via LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 8—A. M.

The Chief of the pirates in the China Seas has been caught.

THE OLD CABLE.

The Cable Successfully Laid—Its Condition Perfect—New Cable to be Laid Between Aspy Bay and Port au Basque.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 8.

Since Sunday morning uninterrupted success has followed the *Great Eastern*, and she laid the shore end of the cable of 1865 on Saturday evening at 4 o'clock, under a salute from the ships of war in the harbor and tremendous cheers from a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators assembled from all parts to witness this second triumph of ocean telegraphy, even greater than that of July 27.

The electrical condition of this cable is most perfect, and messages are now being sent and received over it.

The *Great Eastern* arrived at Rendezvous Bay, 65 miles from here, at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, where she was met by Her Majesty's ships *Terrible*, *Lily* and *Margaretta Stevenson*, which accompanied her up the bay.

The night was dark, but fine, and everything went on smoothly.

The steamer *Hawk*, with a large party from St. Johns, arrived to-day, bringing a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Johns, to present congratulatory addresses, &c.

The *Great Eastern* sails on Sunday for England.

The *Medway* also leaves on Sunday for the Gulf of St. Lawrence with Messrs. CYRUS W. FIELD and A. M. MACKAY on board, to lay a second cable from Port au Basque to Aspy Bay. The *Medway* is accompanied by the *Terrible* and *Lily*.

The Cable ball comes off at St. Johns on Tuesday night. Mr. FIELD cannot attend.

When the "shore end" of the Cable was brought to the telegraph building, immense enthusiasm was manifested by the people. Messrs. CANNING, CLIFFORD and FIELD were severally seized by the crews from the men-of-war, aided by the civilians, hoisted over the heads of the people, and cheered vociferously.

This evening the St. Johns' deputation were received by the Cable people on board the *Great Eastern*.

Everybody here is frantic with joy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 8—Noon.

CONSOLS.

Consols are quoted at 89¼ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The current prices of American Securities are as follows:

United States Five-twenties	72¼
Erie Railway shares	45
Illinois Central Railroad shares	78¼

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 8—Noon.

COTTON.

The cotton market is steady and unchanged. The sales to-day were about 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands is quoted 13d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 8—noon.

The Breadstuffs market is firm.

LIVERPOOL TALLOW MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 8—noon.

The Tallow market is firm.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 8—noon.

The Royal Mail steamship *Java* sailed to-day for New-York with £200,000 in gold.

BY STEAMSHIP.

THE CITY OF BOSTON AT THIS PORT.

The Inman steamer *City of Boston*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at 12.30 noon on the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th August, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Scotland* also sailed about the same time for New-York.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The Mission of the Archduchess Charlotte—Napoleon's Concessions.

The London *Morning Post* of the 29th, in its city article, says: "The Empress CHARLOTTE has obtained some concessions from the Emperor NAPOLEON. A payment of 10,000,000 francs due to France has been post poned for the year.

The Emperor also requested an advance of 10,000,000 francs in cash for the equipment of the native army now forming in Mexico, which was declined, but the Emperor NAPOLEON has consented to give his aid by allowing the French State magazines to furnish the necessary arms and accoutrements for the purpose.

Some delay has also been accorded in the final departure of the French troops from Mexico, which, instead of leaving in November, 1867, will only do so in January, 1868."

Particulars of her Interview with the French Emperor.

From the Independance Belge, Aug. 27.

We certainly do not pretend to know what was the definitive result of the visit of the Empress CHARLOTTE to Paris. The negotiations which took place directly between Her Mexican Majesty and the Emperor NAPOLEON, were invested with so intimate a character that it would be almost ridiculous to attempt a definition of their scope at this moment. All we can say is that their Majesties had together six interviews of considerable length, and that the Empress CHARLOTTE expressed herself, in presence of persons in her suite, to the effect that she had no reason to regret the fatigues of her voyage. Her Majesty also continued to hold conferences with the principal members of the French Cabinet relative to the affairs of Mexico. Before his departure for Tarbes the Minister of Finance had an audience which lasted about two years, at the close of which M. ACHILLE FOULD said: "I beg your Majesty to give me leave to withdraw, for you would end in convincing me much more thoroughly than I ought to desire in my position of Minister of Finance." The Ministers of State, of Foreign Affairs and of Marine were likewise successively received by her Majesty. The Empress CHARLOTTE having thought it opportune, in consequence of her interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, to send a courier to Mexico, resolved, while waiting for the reply of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, to go and reside in the Chateau of Miramar.

On Tuesday last Her Majesty therefore took leave of the Emperor and Empress of the French, who on the next day paid her a parting visit at the Grand Hotel. The interview is said to have been as affectionate as possible; at the moment of separation the two Empresses embraced each other cordially, and the Emperor kissed the hand of the Sovereign of Mexico. The negotiations, however, appear not to be yet ended, as the Empress of Mexico intends to return to Paris at the time when the Emperor and the Empress of the French shall be back from Biarritz; that is, about the end of October. We insist on this last circumstance, because the furnishers of news are already trying to make it be believed that the Empress CHARLOTTE is definitely retiring to Miramar, where, according to an English journal, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is on the eve of joining her.

The Mexican Loans—How the French Funds have been Employed.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

The holders of Mexican Debentures are beginning to make some stir; they consider that the French Government, who set them the example of confidence, and thus encouraged them to lend their money, is morally bound to bear them unharmed. Of the encouragement given by the Government there is no doubt; and the consciousness that they may have to make good the unavoidable shortcomings of Mexico may be one of the reasons why the Emperor NAPOLEON is unable to give further financial assistance to that country. The grounds on which the creditors found their claims are obvious.

In April, 1864, the Archduke MAXIMILIAN took possession of the throne; and his first, or one of his first acts of sovereignty was to authorize a loan purporting to yield a revenue of near 10 per cent. It was issued in Paris and in London; and the French Government, with a view to inspire confidence in the solidity of its own work, took the new stock to the amount of 54,000,000f. on account of its own claims on Mexico. In spite of this high patronage the loan did not succeed. In his report of 1865 the director of the Credit Mobilier said: "We have shrunk from no sacrifice to better the condition of our clients, but we regret to say that our efforts have brought us nothing but serious loss." Only a portion of the loan was realized; and the French Treasury had, as security for its advances, stock completely unproductive.

Twelve months later the necessities of the Mexican Government grew so pressing that indispensable military operations could not be continued vigorously. The Emperor MAXIMILIAN was unable to raise money, and he naturally looked to France for help. The French Government had only one of three things to do—to renounce the enterprise of founding a Government in Mexico and recall its troops, to pledge the credit of France for the advantage of Mexico, or to give publicly such encouragement to a new loan as to insure its success. It chose the last, as the least difficult and the least onerous. The illusions of the Government were not dissipated, and whatever the majority of the legislative body may have thought individually, they seemed by their vote to partake them, and scouted the objections of the few who were well-informed of the condition of Mexico as part of the systematic opposition. The condition of the loan, together with the lotteries, corresponded to an interest of 12 per cent. A week or ten days before the subscription opened a debate took place on Mexican affairs in the Legislative Body. A member of the House, M. CORTA, who had been some time before sent to Mexico for the purpose of collecting exact information, completed his mission and returned. He was present in the House when the debate began, and he was requested to give his opinion. He did so. *Nothing could be more reassuring than his account of the resources of the country, and of the future reserved for it under the new monarchical regime.* The opposition, not convinced by this flattering description, expressed their doubts of its accuracy, but the Minister of State, M. ROUHER, finished with a few vigorous touches the sketch which M. CORTA had drawn. The Minister' speech, was, like all his speeches, copious, earnest and eloquent. He pictured the crowds of immigrants who were about to pour into Mexico, the numerous banks that were to be founded, the commercial and navigation companies that were only waiting to be formed, the great manufactories that were to be opened, the mines of gold and silver, of iron and of coal, that were to be worked; "and as for the finances of Mexico," he said, "has not the information just given us by M. CORTA satisfied the Chamber beyond the possibility of a doubt as to the resources of the country? Have no fear, gentlemen; *the able administration of the Emperor Maximilian will restore and secure real prosperity to the finances of the Empire, and give undoubted guarantees to those who lend him their money.*" The majority of the Chamber applauded. It is right to observe that the Minister of State added: "There is here no question of the responsibility of the French Government. France gives no guarantee, direct or indirect, in the matter of the Mexican loan." The Minister could not have said less. Had he uttered only one word implying a positive guarantee of the French Treasury, the debentures would have risen at one bound from 340 to 1,000 francs. The Government desired and expected the success of the loan without the direct intervention of the Treasury. A member of the Opposition, M. PICARD, objected: "The subscribers have already lost 20 per cent. on the first loan, and you speak now of a second;" to which the Minister replied:

"You are thinking of the loan about to be made, and certainly if the holders who will read your speech have confidence in your assertions, they will be slow to give their money. This mistrust, this distrust, the criticism expressed by an irresponsible person, which spread disquiet and alarm in the country, will be powerless and vain. Your words will not be listened to, and they who do not listen to them are perfectly right."

These words were again applauded vociferously.

The second loan was issued by the Comptoir D'ESCOMPTE, and the Comptoir D'ESCOMPTE is debarred by its statutes from opening subscriptions of the kind without the special authorization of the Minister of Finance. The Receivers-General throughout France were authorized by the Minister, whose immediate subordinates they are, to receive subscriptions. The Mexican Finance Commission, under the presidency of M. DE GERMINY, Senator, formerly Minister of Finance, and formerly Governor of the Bank of France, took charge, at the instance of the Government, of the funds collected and of the payment of the interest. A member of the Council of State, M. LANGLAIS, was sent by the Government to Mexico for the purpose of introducing order in the Mexican finances. During the time the subscriptions were coming in the confidence of the public was constantly kept up by the favorable accounts the *Moniteur* published every fortnight of the state of affairs in Mexico; and these accounts were regularly reproduced in the French papers.

The French Treasury held, on account of its own claims, 54,000,000f. in paper of the first loan; and it became necessary, with a view to reduce the floating debt, to realize that sum. The operation was not easy. Mexican credit was so low that the stock of the first issue, yielding more than 12 per cent. at that period, was not salable. The conversion of that stock, or *rentes*, into debentures, or obligations, with premiums and lotteries, was effected, and the Minister of Finance transferred his unproductive *rentes* into obligations. In his report to the Emperor on the 20th of December last, he stated that he had utilized, "not without loss, the stock of which he had been the holder." The Minister evidently thought that the new Mexican obligations which were thus thrown on the market were a safe investment.

From a statement published by M. COCHUT it seems that the mode in which the funds raised for Mexico have been employed is as follows:

"The French Government in the first loan of 1864, received 6,600,000f. of *rente* in payment of expenses incurred and to meet private claims.

	Francs.
Of the portion offered to the public, in Paris and London, only 10,162,000f. of 6 per cent. *rente* were negotiated and produced	102,000,000
The second loan, that of 1865, by the issue of 500,000 bonds at 540f., produced	170,000,000
Total	272,000,000
The commissions, expenses, &c., amounted to	26,000,000
The two loans, therefore, produced only	246,000,000

From that net amount several sums were retained for different objects—for the reconstitution of the capital at the end of fifty years, for interest reserves, premiums and lotteries, dividend due to England—forming a total sum of 212,000,000f., so that Mexico received only 34,000,000f. of her loan. There remains at present in the French Treasury 114,000f. Mexican bonds not realized, 47,000f. held in reserve for indemnities to be paid to French subjects, and about 83,000f. representing the portion of the first loan unconverted, and which remain in the hands of the Mexican Commission. The number of bonds held by the public is, therefore, about 756,000f., distributed over 300,000 families. Those people it is who have alone provided the necessities of the French Army, and who even aided in reimbursing certain English creditors."

The creditors, then, look to the French Government, whom they consider to have morally guaranteed the Mexican loan by the *quasi*-official character given to the subscription, for relief.

GERMAN RECONSTRUCTION.

Napoleon's Flirtations With Bismarck—The Emperor Waiting for Events.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

PARIS, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

The *Débats* has a long summary of letters from its "correspondents" in Germany, the gist of which is that the Emperor was flirting with M. DE BISMARCK for two years about a rectification of frontiers, without the King of Prussia knowing anything about it; but that when the negotiations had got to such a point that it was necessary to call the King's attention to them, he put a veto upon any project of the sort in such absolute and conclusive terms that BISMARCK (not, perhaps, the *Débats* insinuates, sorry for the excuse,) is now fain to shelter himself under the King's authority from the imputation of not fulfilling an honorable understanding. The *Débats* offers a very decided opinion that the matter should be suffered to rest where it is, and that France does not want any extension of frontiers.

Nevertheless, M. HENRI MARTIN, historian and candidate for the Academy, says in the *Siècle* to-day, "the Rhine frontier question" is growing in the public mind to such an extent that it supersedes every other. He thinks that he has discovered a pacific solution, namely, that the Rhenish provinces should be formed into a separate State, and neutralized. I think this about as impractical a suggestion as could be made. It is not when Prussia is absorbing Hanover, Nassau and Hesse Cassel that she would create another petty principality in Germany. Moreover, the creation of a weak State as a boundary between France and Prussia would remove no cause of war. On the contrary, such a State would necessarily gravitate toward one or the other of its powerful neighbors. There are still rumors of war with Prussia, and I have no doubt that the Government encourages them, in order that there may be "weigh upon the vessel" of public opinion in case the Emperor should see his way to make a *coup*. But all are agreed that nothing will be done till next year; and in these times six months is a very long date. There is no doubt much angry feeling in France, but the Emperor is quite strong enough to play with it, and I do not think he means war till after the Exhibition of 1867.

The Prussian Doctrine of Annexation.

The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* says:

It is a false employment of the word if in this case (the addition of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau and Frankfort to the kingdom of Prussia), people speak of "annexation" in the sense which it had in CAVOUR's time. These German princes refused, well knowing what they did, understanding all with Prussia, and sent their troops into the field to fight against her. What new right of nations was that which, after such acts, withheld from the conqueror the full right of decision?

To which the Vienna *Presse* replies:

Most certainly these German Princes refused, well knowing what they did, the proffered "understanding" with Prussia. But what sort of an "understanding" was it that Prussia offered them? Whence did the Prussian Government obtain the right to dictate to the ally, who was formerly his equal, conditions which could not be accepted, and to decree that on their acceptance or non-acceptance peace or war depended? The war that Prussia carried on was, from the beginning, a war of conquest, and we ask "the small but powerful party" if, laying its hand on its heart, it can conscientiously declare that a war of conquest is in unison with its programme? There is only one step to be taken, to have recourse to the Bismarckian sentence and say: "Might before right."

France and Belgium—The Question of Frontiers.

A Paris letter in the *Independance Belge* says that before it was decided to insert the paragraph in the *Moniteur* denying that the Emperor had written an autograph letter to the King of the Belgians, a long discussion took place on the subject between the Emperor and his Ministers, many of whom thought it most unnecessary to contradict the story of one sovereign having written to another to protest that he did not mean to filch the whole or a part of his dominions. "It is supposed," continues the *Indépendance*, "that the motive which finally determined the insertion of the note was a desire to imply that the consideration which the French Government professed for the rights of neutral powers did not extend to others, and in particular was not obligatory in regard to those nations which might make an abusive use of armed intervention."

The Peace Treaty.

The Vienna *Press* states that the Austro-Prussian peace treaty contains fourteen articles, together with supplementary protocols referring to the transport of troops, the exchange of prisoners, and the question of Federal property.

The *Fremdenblatt* asserts that immediately after the conclusion of peace, the interior questions relating to the Constitution of the Austrian Empire will be settled. The principle of a separate administration of Hungary and Austria will, it says, prevail in the new political organization of the empire.

The *Presse* of this evening states that two protocols are annexed to the treaty, one relating to the evacuation of the territory occupied by the Prussians, and another referring to the exchange of prisoners. There are, besides, other annexes, relating to the functionaries appointed by Austria in Holstein, the particular currency in which the war indemnity is to be paid by Austria, and the construction of the Schwaoitys Wildenschweit Railway.

Reply of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to the Speech from the Throne.

On the afternoon of the 25th August the King of Prussia received the deputation appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to present to His Majesty the address of the House in reply to the speech from the Throne. None of the Ministers were present, and there was only an Aide-de-Camp in attendance on the King. The address was read by Herr VON FORBENBECK, the President of the House.

His Majesty, in a reply, in which he touched upon all the points, stated that he received with joy the address of the Chamber of Deputies, the almost unanimous manner in which it was voted bearing testimony to the unity of the Prussian people. The Chamber had justly given their first thanks to the Almighty, without whom such successes such as the world had scarcely ever witnessed before would have been impossible. Their thanks were also justly due to the army. For his part, as he had been forced to draw his sword, he thanked the Almighty that at so advanced an age he had been chosen to achieve with and for Prussia such important successes. The superiority of the new organization of the army over the old system would now be recognized. The Government had never disputed the rights of the Chamber with regard to the budget. The indemnity which was now asked had in principle been repeatedly proposed by the Government, but unfortunately on former occasions no agreement had ensued. The Constitution contained no article applicable to such a position of affairs. In the event of a recurrence of a similar state of things, he would be under the necessity of again acting as he had acted before in order to preserve the regular order in the State; but a renewal of the conflict could not take place after the adoption of such an address as that just presented to him. The concluding portion of the Deputies reply contained all he could have wished.

The King of Prussia to the Brandenburgers.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes the following reply of the King of Prussia to an address presented to him by the municipal authorities of Brandenburg:

I am delighted that you are come to express your sympathy with me. Your address contains the whole truth. You are right in saying that great things have been accomplished, and I return thanks to God that I am in the position I occupy—I, who have aided in obtaining this mighty success. I am personally convinced of the immense calamities and sufferings which war inflicts on nations and peoples, and I am grateful to God that these disasters have been spared to my own people. But we owe these successes to our army, exceedingly valiant and incomparable, as you say in your address. I have seen it accomplish, on different occasions heroic exploits which history will insert in its annals, and I have confidence that its success will contribute to the safety of Prussia and of Germany. Much still remains to be done. Our arms have been blessed; blessings will not be wanting to the pen. The frontiers of Prussia will be enlarged. The address says very properly that the Prussian kings will never lose the confidence of their people. For myself, I can say that I never lost that confidence, although an attempt was made to alienate my people from me *by a struggle against an institution which is exactly what has procured for us these brilliant results. The deputies—yours, too, gentlemen—made my life very uncomfortable during the last four years. But this is now pardoned, though I never can forget it.* It is a bitter experience which I shall bequeath to my son. However, gentlemen, as I have said, let us turn our looks from the past to the present and the future, and let us have confidence. Once more I thank you for your address, which speaks the strict truth.

RUSSIA.

The Revolt of Polish Exiles in Siberia—How it was Brought About.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 27.

The following account, from a trustworthy but not official source, of the late insurrection of Polish exiles in Siberia, will serve to complete the information which has already been given in the official reports on the subject published by the Russian newspapers. The insurrection was chiefly caused by a highly characteristic incident. The number of exiles has lately been so great that room could not be found for them all in the Government mines and factories, and the authorities therefore determined to employ the exiles in making a road from Irkutsk to Kiachta, and another from Verchno Udinsk to Petropavlovsk. For this purpose the exiles were divided into parties, each of which was placed in charge of an officer with a detachment of infantry and Cossacks. One of these parties, consisting of 1,200 exiles from the various provinces of Poland, was employed at Kultuk, on the Lake of Baikal, a barren and thinly inhabited district, occupied by a few scattered tribes of Buryats. Here these unfortunate people suffered unheard-of tortures from the insufficiency of food, which the soldiers doled out to them in far smaller quantities than what they had a right to receive, and would have received if the soldiers had not kept back for their own use a considerable portion of the money and provisions which had been sent by the Government for the exiles of whom they were in charge. Typhus and other diseases soon broke out among them from sheer want of nourishment, and they had no redress, as the soldiers naturally refused to send on their complaints to the authorities. It is added, but of this there is less evidence, that the knout was freely used as a punishment for those who protested the most loudly against the treatment they received. At length the patience of the exiles was worn out. On the night of the 20th, they attacked the guard, killed the Captain, took the Colonel (SCHATZ) prisoner, and then proceeded to the northeast along the shore of the Baikal lake. This outbreak was the signal for a general rising in the whole district; 3,000 Russian soldiers of the penal regiments, after almost annihilating a strong body of regular troops to which they were attached, and seizing all their arms and ammunition, joined the Poles, and the native Buryat races also determined to throw off the Russian yoke. The Governor of Irkutsk, on hearing the news, immediately dispatched upward of 4,000 men, with six guns, after the insurgents, whom they met in the passes of Seionga. A desperate battle ensued, in which the losses on both sides were very great, and the Russians were obliged to return to Irkutsk for reinforcements. No private news has reached us respecting the suppression of the insurrection.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Bright on the Question of Reform—His Speech at Birmingham.

A grand open-air demonstration in favor of reform took place at Birmingham on the 27th August, and is said to have been the grandest of its kind since 1832. Notwithstanding unfavorable weather, the attendance is stated at from two to three hundred thousand persons. Many of the factories and shops in the town were closed. Speeches were delivered from six platforms, and resolutions were simultaneously carried at each centre, denouncing the present House of Commons for its rejection of the late moderate Reform Bill; demanding residential registered manhood suffrage and the ballot; applauding the proceedings of the Reform League, and thanking GLADSTONE, BRIGHT, MILL and the other friends of reform. Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, the members for the Borough, were present on one of the stands; but Mr. BRIGHT did not feel himself equal to the task of speaking in the open air. At night there was a great meeting in the Town Hall, and Mr. BRIGHT delivered a stirring address in favor of reform. He predicted early and complete success, and said the tories would have to yield much more than they were asked to do in the measure of the late Government.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. BRIGHT's speech:

"What is this Derby principle? It is the shutting out of more than three-fourths, five-sixths, and even more than five-sixths of the people from the exercise of constitutional rights. If one of you takes a ship and goes to Canada he will find the Derby principle utterly repudiated; but in Canada there is no uprooting of institutions, no destruction of property, and no absence of order and loyalty. If you go to Australia you will find there that this Derby principle is unknown, yet there reigns order as it is in this country; contentment with the institutions of the colonies, and regard for law and for property. If you go to those great and glorious colonies of this country in the United States of America there you will find the people exhibiting all the virtues which belong to the greatest nations on the face of the earth; there you will find a people passing through a tremendous war, a tremendous revolution, with a conduct, with a success, with a generosity, and with a magnanimity which have roused and attracted the admiration of the world. As you come to Europe, you will find in the republic of Switzerland, in the kingdom of Holland, in Belgium, in Norway, in Sweden, in France, and now you are about to witness in Germany also, a wide-spread exercise of the franchise hitherto in our time unknown in this country—and neither emperor, nor king, nor noble, believes that his authority, his interest, his greatness, or the happiness of any one of his countrymen will be jeopardized by the free admission of the people to their constitutional privileges. In Germany a vote is to be given to every man of 25 years of age and upward, so that if we were to propose a measure that would give a vote to every man of 25 years of age and upward in this country, we should not be in advance of the great country of Northern Germany, which is now being established. What is it that we are come to in this country? That what is being rapidly conceded in all parts of the world is being persistently and obstinately refused here in England—the home of freedom, the mother of parliaments in England, of which one of her poets has said:

Tho' o'er our heads the frozen Pleiades shine,
'Tis liberty that crowns Britannia's Isle,
And makes her barren rocks and her bleak mountains smile.

In this England 5,000,000 of grown men, representing more than 20,000,000 of the population, are to be persistently denied that which makes the difference between despotism and freedom all the world over. I venture to say that cannot last very long. How does it stand at this very moment? That the noble and illustrious lady who sits on the throne of England—she whose gentle hand wields the sceptre over the wide empire of which we the heart and the centre—she was not afraid of the franchise which the late Government introduced during the late session. Seven times, I think, by her own lips or by her pen she has recommended to Parliament the admission of a large number of working men to the Parliamentary franchise. If this proposal were so destructive, would not the Queen be the first to discover it, and would the thirty millions of the people of the United Kingdom not have been able to produce a single meeting in condemnation of it? Look at the middle classes of your towns? They are a vast majority in favor of it. Look at the meeting of to-day: the whole of the middle classes of Birmingham have sympathised with the proceedings this day, and by-and-by we shall have in the populous districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire assemblages following those which have been held in London and in Birmingham. If we go to the House of Commons, although it is elected, as I have said, by the landlords' compulsion in the counties, and by corruption, intimidation, and tumult in the boroughs, do not suppose that I am charging the House of Commons that it does not itself admit and acknowledge this. Have you read the reports of the commission for Yarmouth? Did not you read that a late member for that borough is said to have spent no less than £70,000 to maintain his seat? Did you read that one gentleman, the junior partner of a brewery, unbeknown, as Mrs. Gamp would say, spent £4,000 for the election of his senior partner? That another person, knowing nothing of the borough, went down and spent £6,000 to contest it in a few days? But do these things only happen in Yarmouth, or any other borough that is brought before the public? It is only the sample of a very considerable sack, and for every such borough there are probably ten other boroughs which are to a very large extent in the same position. But notwithstanding this, the Parliament of England is about equally divided, and about half of the House was in favor of the late bill. Well, if this be so, what is there wanting in this poising and balancing of the scale? It only wants that the working men of England should boldly throw their influence into the side which is for their interest, and that side will prevail. * * * * Let us try to march on together; let us not split hairs on this question. Let us do as your forefathers did thirty-four years ago. Let us have associations everywhere—let every workshop and every factory be a reform association. Let there be in every one of them a correspondent or a secretary, who shall enrol members, and shall in every way he can assist this great and noble cause. I would recommend that the passages I have read from that celebrated and unhappy speech should be printed on cards, and that a card should be hung up in every factory and in every workshop, and in every room of every factory, and in every club-house, and, in fact, in every place where workingmen are accustomed to assemble. Let us raise the spirit of the people against these slanderers of a great and noble nation. There will soon come another election. The workingmen may not be able to vote, but they can form themselves into a powerful body, and they can throw their influence in every borough on the side of candidates who pledge themselves to the question of reform; and if they do this, depend upon it they will change many seats, and give a certain majority for reform in the next Parliament. It may be necessary and desirable to meet Parliament again with petitions from all parts of the country, signed by numberless names. There is no effort which the Constitution and which morality permits us to use that we should leave unused and unmade for the purpose of furthering this great cause. And let us be sure of this, that we demand that the question of reform shall only be dealt with by a government honestly in favor of reform. The address which has been presented to me has referred to the time of 1832. I remember that time well. My young heart then was stirred by the trumpet blast that sounded from your midst. There was no part of this kingdom where your voice was not heard; and let it sound again. Stretch out your hand to your countrymen in every portion of the three kingdoms. Ask them to join in a great and righteous effort on behalf of that freedom which has so long been the boast of Englishmen, but which the majority of Englishmen have never yet possessed. I shall esteem it an honor which my words cannot describe, and which even in thought I cannot measure, if the population which I am permitted to represent should do its full duty in the great struggle which is before us. Remember the great object for which we strive; care not for calumnies and for lies. Our object is this, to restore the British Constitution, and with all its freedom, to the British people.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mr. WHEATLEY will reopen his theatre to-night, and present an original spectacular drama in four acts, entitled the "Black Crook," in which the ballet troupe of JARRETT and PALMER will figure extensively. The premier danseuse, MARIE BONFANTI, is represented to be a miracle of grace and beauty.

ITALIAN OPERA.—To-night "Trovatore," with BOSCHETTI, DE GEBELE, TAMARO and ORLANDINI, will be given at the French Theatre.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Mr. JEFFERSON's impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle" will be given to-night and every night this week; also, at the matinées on Wednesday and Saturday.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BROUGHAM's last Irishism of "O'Donnell's Mission," is on the bills for this evening.

THALIA THEATRE.—SCHILLER's famous domestic tragedy of "Love and Intrigue" will be produced at the Thalia to-night, with the beautiful METHUA SCHILLER in the cast.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The new company continue the presentation of the "Lone House on the Bridge," and other interesting horrors, twice a day, at this pleasant resort. The curiosities are to be seen all day and all night.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—MARK SMITH's appearance in the sketch of "Lady Audley's Secret" has had a perceptible effect upon the attendance at the new theatre. Mr. BAKER's admirable personation of the Frenchman, and Mrs. GOMERSALP's versatile witchery in the opening and closing pieces, are fast making the house one of the most popular resorts in the City. Three jolly, roaring good pieces are on the bills for this evening.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN IN BROOKLYN.—Brooklyn is to have her little Irish porridge, as well as New-York. To-night, DAN BRYANT plays at the Academy in "Shamus O'Brien"—the cast being the same as when it was given at Wallack's.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

DR. M. LEAVITT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air-cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

Removed to No. 26 East 29th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

The Great Contest.

Again, each Agent claims superiority in the facility with which his machine can sew *across seams* or other uneven surfaces. The "*test*" is made; and the Agent of the double-thread machine, in a vain attempt to pass over a seam which *the Willcox and Gibbs has crossed and recrossed without difficulty*—BREAKS HIS NEEDLE (a curved one) THE MOMENT IT STRIKES THE SEAM! Of course, no judge can be found to decide, in such a case, in favor of the *broken-down* machine!—"Report" of the "Great Island Park Trial."—*Advertisement.*

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

New-York Merchants desiring to advertise in the WASHINGTON DAILY CHRONICLE, the leading paper at the National Capital, are informed that the undersigned are regularly appointed agents, and are prepared to make contracts for advertising for any number of insertions on the same terms as at the Washington office.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss—Office No. 154 Fulton-st. Marsh's London Supporter—Office No. 154 Fulton-st. Marsh's Spring Supporter—Office No. 154 Fulton-st. Marsh's Silk Elastic Stockings—Office No. 154 Fulton-st. Marsh's Shoulder-Brace Depot, 154 Fulton-st.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator, to develop the natural beauty of the chest on physiological principles. No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Mme. JUMEL'S Wrinkle Alleviator.

Dr. Lane, No. 678 Broadway, Room No. 1, second floor—Consumption treated and cured by inhalation and mechanical appliances. Nervous affections and general debility treated with success.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Use Christadoro's Dye—Approved by universal acclamation as the very finest. Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses, Supporters, Monthly and Suspensary Bandages. The best and cheapest in the world, wholesale or retail, at Dr. SHERWOOD'S, 545 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Howe Sewing Machines, Lock Stitch.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. The HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch SewING MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Co.'s Incomparable Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. Agents wanted. No. 543 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch SewING Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all disorders of the skin, the glands, the fleshy fibre, the secretive organs, and the bones, all scrofulous complaints, cancer, &c., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that before they reach the disease, the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer, while eradicating the cause of his complaint. For sale by all druggists.

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve is Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Horse Ointment in use. It is constantly curing cases of long standing which have been given up as incurable. Scratches, galls, sitfast sores, swellings, stiff joints, bruises, are rapidly and certainly cured by this Salve. The very best Hoof Ointment in use; 50c. a box. Sold by all druggists and at depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BARTOW—BOWNE.—At Fishkill Village, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, by Rev. Francis M. Kip, D. D., ALEXANDER BARTOW to MARY A., daughter of the late Samuel Bowne.

POND—HANFORD.—In Yonkers, on Friday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by D. M. Seward, D. D., Yonkers, assisted by Rev. Wm. E. Moore, of Westchester, Penn., Rev. THEO. S. POND, of New-York, to JULIA I. HANFORD, daughter of the late A. G. Hanford, of Columbus, Ohio. No cards.

SLOSSON—TELLER.—On Thursday, Sept. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Mr. CHARLES H. SLOSSON to Miss EMILIE TELLER, daughter of Harrison Teller, M. D., of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ACKER.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, of disease of the heart, JAMES ACKER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 87 Madison-av., without further invitation.

BIRDSALL.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, MARGARET, infant daughter of Margaret W. and the late Thomas W. Birdsall.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Sarah M. Wood, No. 39 East 37th-st., on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

CLIFT.—At Croton Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 9, LEONARD L. CLIFT, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family and those of his son, Smith Clift, are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 11, at 2 o'clock. The Harlem Express train leaves 26th-st. depot at 11 o'clock A. M., returning from Croton Falls at 7½ P. M.

CHESHIRE.—MARY L., wife of George Cheshire, Jr., aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday morning, Sept. 11, at 9½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 186 East Houston-st.

DEVOE.—At Fordham, on Thursday evening, Sept. 6, HENRY MEYER, son of Fred. W. and Sarah M. Devoe, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Carriages will be at the Fordham Depot, on arrival of the New-York and Harlem Railroad train, which leaves the depot, 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 2:30 P. M.

HOWELL.—On Tuesday, Sept. 4, THOMAS CHARLES, infant son of John and Esther M. Howell.

The funeral will take place at 1½ P. M. this day, (Monday,) from the residence of his parents, corner of 83d-st. and 10th-av., New-York.

JENKINS.—On First Day morning, the 9th inst., ELLA, only daughter of Silvanus F. and Augusta Jenkins, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Third Day morning at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 4 West 20th-st.

KEATING.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 9, JOHN D. KEATING, aged 76 years, 7 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 23 Peck-slip, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock precisely.

LEGGAT.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, of dysentery, WILLIAM, only child of Richard I. and Cordelia Leggat, aged 2 years, 11 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 40 West 9th-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

LOCKE.—On Sunday, Sept. 9, HENRY L. LOCKE, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 272 West 31st-st., on Tuesday, Sept. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYON.—At Bedford, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, ISABELLA G., daughter of Solomon R. and Hannah R. Lyon, aged 10 years, 8 months and 21 days.

McCAFFIL.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 8, DELAMATER McCAFFIL, aged 1 year, 3 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 931 2d-av., between 49th and 50th sts., this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

PECK.—At Peekskill, on Friday, Sept. 7, of consumption, ROBERT SCHUYLER, youngest son of Rev. Isaac Peck, of Greenwich, Conn., in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2½ o'clock this day, (Monday,) Sept. 10, at Calvary Church, Roundhill, Conn. Carriages will be in waiting at the Greenwich Depot on the arrival of the 11½ o'clock train from New-York.

POILLON.—On Saturday morning, Sept. 8, at her residence, Yonkers, N. Y., of phthisis, LETITIA A. BLACKWELL, relict of Peter Poillon, Jr., and only daughter of the late William Drayton Blackwell, Esq., of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., at 10½ A. M.

STEWART.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 9, CHRISTINA, daughter of John and Christina Stewart, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 853 2d-av., at 2 P. M. this day, (Monday.)

☞ Aberdeen and Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 8, MARY EMMA, daughter of Thomas and Isabel Russell, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 144 West 15th-st.

SHUSTER.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Sept. 6, Mrs. ANN ELIZA PASTORIUS SHUSTER.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 226 Franklin-st., Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.—No. 82.

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Laight-street, five feet six inches high, reddish brown hair and eyebrows, no whiskers, medium built, alpaca coat, gray pants, with fine black stripe, gray vest, white buttons, muslin shirt, muslin drawers, good sewed boots; in pockets, two papers tobacco, clay pipe, handkerchief, marked F, and a trunk-key; in water twelve hours. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street, New-York.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL—1866.

CLOTHING.

JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,

Have now on hand and are prepared to offer to

WHOLESALE BUYERS,

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING

Ever in the market, which will be sold

VERY LOW.

They request all buyers to examine this stock at their

STORE, Nos. 55 and 57 WHITE-ST.,

First store west of Broadway.

THE QUEEN!!!

THE QUEEN!! THE QUEEN!!

THE QUEEN HAIR RESTORER is wonderful in its beneficial effects, and indispensable when once used. It renews, invigorates, beautifies and preserves the hair, prevents baldness, and restores the original color to gray hair. Unequaled as a dressing, it is praised by the thousands who use it. No one can afford to be without. Sold by all druggists.

McKINLEY'S POWDER CURES COUGHS, colds, catarrh of the nose, and all other diseases of the nose and throat. Depot, No. 694 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

THE "THUNDERBOLT."—HOWARD'S new Breech-loading Rifle, superior to the needle gun, only $25. FOWLER & WELLS, Agents, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Circulars on receipt of stamp.

THE EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING Machines, for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No 616 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PHILIP EARNSCLIFFE.

A Novel.

By Mrs. Edwards. Author of "Archie Lovel." "Miss Forrester," &c., &c.

8vo., paper. Price 75 cents.

The American News Company, Publishers, New-York.

SATURDAY,

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., N. Y.,
WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY,
SEPT. 8,

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, ADDRESSES, &c., OF
GEORGE OPDYKE,

Mayor of the City of New-York during the years 1862 and 1863.

1 volume. 8vo. Price $2 25.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

LONDON BOOKS.

JAYNE & DENHAM,
No. 4 Cortlandt-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway.
IMPORTERS OF
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS,
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TO ALL WHO WANT TO KNOW.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW how to restore your sight and give up spectacles, without the aid of doctor or medicine, address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Pamphlet sent free.

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POLITICAL.

A MEETING OF THE UNION SOLDIERS and sailors of the Twentieth Ward, in favor of the policy of President Johnson, will be held at Regan's 32d-st., near the 7th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming an organization and electing a delegate to the Cleveland Convention.

Major JAMES ENTWISTLE,
President pro tem.

W. O. CLOYES, late U. S. N., Secretary pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
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U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111	111½	June, 7-30	105⅞	106
Coupon, '81	111⅛	111½	July, 7-30	105⅞	106
5-20 Regist'd, '62	108⅛	108½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅛	111½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	115
5-20 Coupon, '64	108⅜	108⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	114	114½
5-20 Coupon, '65	108¼	108⅜	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	113	113½
10-40 Registered	98	98¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
10-40 Coupon	98⅛	98½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½
N.Y. Bounty Loan	105½	105¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	108½	108¾
Gold	146⅜	146⅝	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108¼
August, 7-30	105½	105⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	107½	107¾

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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BANKER AND BROKER,
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BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Payable in Gold,
ON THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Alexandria and Fredericksburgh Railway Company.

The subscription books for the balance of the one million dollars of the above bonds will be opened at our office on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst.

These bonds dated June 1, 1866, have thirty years to run, and are secured by a first mortgage and deed of trust to D. R. MARTIN, President Ocean National Bank, and ROBERT TURNER, of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st. Principal and interest payable in gold. The interest payable half-yearly at the Ocean National Bank on the 1st days of June and December.

This is believed to be the very best opportunity now offered for investment; this road, now rapidly approaching completion, being the main artery of communication between Washington and Richmond, and consequently between the Northern and Southern States, is seventy miles shorter than the route now in use, which is 171 miles in length.

For full particulars apply to

FISK & BELDEN,
BANKERS,
NO. 37 BROAD-ST.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

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Drafts at sight and Letters of Credit issued on the Bank of California.

Accounts current opened, Foreign Exchange negotiated, and deposits in coin or currency for specific periods received on terms which will be made known upon application.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco,
CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
ALL PAID UP IN GOLD COIN.
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Transfers of money to California by mail or telegraph: Mining Stocks and other California securities bought and sold on order. Coupons cashed, collections made and all kinds of financial business between New-York, San Francisco and the Upper Coast transacted.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
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AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 37 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1866.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the MENDOTA MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR will be held at the office of the Company on the 17th of September proximo, at 12 noon, for the purpose of increasing the Capital Stock of the Company in conformity with the resolution to that effect adopted at the last annual meeting of the Company.

C. S. SEYTON,
H. G. STEBBINS,
C. A. GRYMES,
J. H. WAINWRIGHT,
A. H. SIBLEY,
Directors.

TO OWNERS OF
STEAMBOATS
AND
STEAM POWER, ENGINEERS, &C.

The subscription books of the AMERICAN STEAM BOILER AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the National Bank of the Commonwealth.

Aug. 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISS. R. R. CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,)
No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—A DECREE OF THE CIRCUIT Court of the United States for the Districts of Ohio and Indiana having been issued ordering the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Eastern Division,) on the 29th of September next, notice is hereby given that no stock, bonds or claims will be received into the trust after the 15th of September next.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman of the Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY, (Mercantile Bank Building,)
Aug. 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the EMPIRE GOLD and SILVER MINING COMPANY of New-York will be held on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company as above. By order of the Trustees.

HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE APPLETON GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1866.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ABOVE Company are hereby notified that a meeting for the election of nine Trustees, and to take into consideration the reduction of the capital of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 353 East 53d-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN C. SCHWARTZ, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN A. DIX, President.
CHAS. TUTTLE, Secretary

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on good City improved property, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.		Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.					
May	22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug.	22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug.	22	Hannah Frankfield		50	10
Aug.	22	P. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug.	22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug.	22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug.	22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug.	22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov.	13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov.	13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov.	13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.					
Feb.	20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb.	20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb.	20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb.	20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb.	20	Maxwell & Co.		25	5
Feb.	20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb.	20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May	28	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May	28	J. S. Hull		100	20
Aug.	22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug.	22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug.	22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug.	22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov.	12	S. O'Neill		25	5
Nov.	12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.					
Feb.	20	J. S. Krug		125	25
May	22	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug.	20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug.	20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug.	20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug.	20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug.	20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov.	11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.					
Feb.	17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May	19	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May	19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May	19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug.	17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866.

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr.,
Notary Public, City of New-York.
[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have THIS DAY declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on the 15th inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
On sums from $1 to $5,000.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)

By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES
MOBILE AND GULF COTTON

The above Cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amoor, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; the Continental Stores, and the New-York Warehousing Company's Stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., two days before the sale.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & MINER.
MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866.
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 East 16th-st., near 5th-av.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—All made to order, being the property of a family going abroad.

PARLORS—Wilton carpets, carved rosewood suite, covered with blue and gold brocatelle, gilt frame French plate pier mirrors, brocatelle window curtains to match furniture, lace window curtains, carved marble top console table, elegant marble and bronze clock, with bronze figures on marble base to match, rosewood card table, gilt frame French plate mantel mirror.

LIBRARY—Wilton carpet, mahogany library suite, in green reps., gilt frame mantel mirror, rosewood and mahogany library table, carved mahogany bookcases, single and double sofa, tables, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Brussels carpet, carved mahogany dining suite covered in figured reps., mahogany extension dining table with leaves and rack, mahogany brocatelle top sideboard, &c.

HALL—Carved black walnut hall stand, black walnut hall chairs to match, vestibule shades &c.

BEDROOMS—Brussels carpets, mahogany suite in French lasting, carved mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, comodes armour a' Glace, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; together with all the chandeliers, gas-fixtures, oil-cloths, stair carpets, cutlery, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry, the Revenue steam propeller

CUYAHOGA,

full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete set of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c.; fine poop cabin, ward-room, berth-deck, and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has

Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch;
Stores 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, Sept. 3, at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.

HENRY A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. ROTH WILL SELL THIS (Monday) MORNING, Sept. 10, at 11 o'clock precisely, at the four-story dwelling-house, No. 119 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 6th-av., over $5,000 worth of elegant and costly household furniture, piano-forte, rich parlor furniture, works of art, fine oil-paintings, rich vases, bronze clock, oval and pier mirrors, carpets, rosewood and black walnut bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, rich cut glass, china and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, MONDAY, Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of standard and miscellaneous works; some in fine library calf binding, consisting in part of Shakespeare, 9 vols, Byron, 8 vols, Thompson's Philosophy, 10 vols, Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols, Allison's History Europe, 4 vols, Longfellow's Poems, 9 vols, &c., &c.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. LUDLOW & Co.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEhold and office furniture, carpets, &c., at Auction, by THEALL & CURTIS, on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1866, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERIES TO LET.

Proposals will be received until Sept. 12, 1866, at the office of

THE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA,

For the leasing of their Coal Lands and Collieries, embracing about 2,000 acres of land, in the heart of the Mahanoy Coal basin, in Schuylkill County, Penn.

There are four distinct Collieries now in working condition on the

MAMMOTH PRIMROSE AND SKIDMORE COAL BEDS,

All above water level, worked by dry slopes, tunnels and drifts, with breakers, engines, cars, stock, miners' houses, and all the appurtenances of extensive collieries, in complete working condition, capable of producing at present about 200,000 tons per annum. The facilities for transportation to market are not surpassed by any other collieries in the middle coal fields.

Personal inspection of the mines invited.

Specifications, maps and plans can be seen, and detailed information furnished at the office of the Company, in Philadelphia, or by their Superintendent at the Mines, or at the office of P. W. SHEAFER,
Engineer of Mines, Pottsville, Penn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SETH B. HUNT, PHILIP TILLINGHAST and ROBERT W. ABORN, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH L. SANGER, ELLIS MORRIS and ELLIS MORRIS, Junior, defendants. Summons for relief. To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 4, 1866.

CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Aug. 4, 1866. CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp 50 cents, canceled.]

law6wM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

GEORGE MANLEY, having associated himself with ALEX. W. HARVEY, of Buffalo, will continue the Banking and Stock Commission Business under the firm of

GEORGE MANLEY & HARVEY,
at No. 34 Broad-st.
GEORGE MANLEY, New-York.
ALEX. W. HARVEY, formerly of Buffalo.

CHINA, June 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of our house at Yokohama, Japan.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CHANCE—STOCK and fixtures of a stationery, toy and fancy dry goods store, handsomely fitted up, doing a large profitable trade; the best situation in Brooklyn; must be sold immediately, owner going to Europe; price, $7,000. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st.

INSTRUCTION.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House, Ladies' Collegiate course, reopens TUESDAY, 18th inst.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY,
SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18. Circulars obtained at the Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY,

With PRIMARY and COMMERCIAL Departments, Reopens Sept. 10. Circulars at the University.

MISS COMSTOCK WILL RECEIVE A limited number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 17.

For board or tuition apply at No. 88 Montague-st. Brooklyn, N. Y., or by note to

CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway

MISSES GALES'

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY, No. 115 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., will reopen Sept. 10. The number of boarding pupils limited to eight, thus insuring the comforts, discipline and culture of home, with every educational advantage. Girls only received of the age of 12 years or under.

MRS. BLIGH'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

For Young Ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 20th of September. All letters will have prompt attention. Circulars may be had at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small and select number of pupils the highest educational advantages, both solid and ornamental, and superior home accommodations.

Term opens Sept. 18.

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS

will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MRS. FITZ HENRI

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 40 Irving-place, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE NEXT session opens on MONDAY, October 1, 1866. The course extends through two years, but students may enter the second year if qualified. Graduates are admitted members of the bar in New-York. For full information address the subscriber, at University Buildings, Washington square, New-York City.

JOHN NORTON POMEROY
Dean of Law Faculty.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTING AND engineering and naval architecture taught at Hosack Hall, No. 57 West 44th-st., by teachers from Ericsson's office, together with a full classical and commercial course. Will open Sept. 11. Rev. JAMES McDOUGALL, Jr., A. M., Director. Circulars at the Broadway bookstores.

EAST PENNA. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—Gwinedd, Montgomery Co., Pa., five hours from N. Y. by N. J. Central and North Penna. R. R. A full Faculty and thorough course on agriculture and the collateral sciences. Every student participates, under instruction, in the work of the large model farm. For circulars, address as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—An English and French School for Young Ladies. The Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector, reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. The Prospectus may be had at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

M. ERNEST FISTON'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Classical School for Boys, (formerly C. D. Morris',) No. 55 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 10.

Circulars obtained at the school after Sept. 1.

MRS. C. W. HATON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, of No. 609 Broadway, teaches book-keeping practically as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—REV. HENRY P. WALL, A. M., Hempstead, L. I., will receive a few additional pupils into his family—number limited to six; 20 miles from City by railroad; five trains each way daily. Address as above.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, FOUR MILES from Peekskill, N. Y., opens on Sept. 4. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, Principal.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at No. 70 West 37th-st. For circulars, &c., call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school, for young ladies and children, No. 53 West 32d st., will reopen on MONDAY, 17th of September.

MISS MACKIE'S SEMINARY, NEWBURGH, N. Y., will open on Wednesday, Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address Miss E. J. MACKIE, Astoria, L. I., until Sept. 5.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The scholars are exercised daily in a spacious gymnasium.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL Academy, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York, reopens Sept. 4. For Circular address

C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 25th-st.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER ENGLISH and French school for young ladies and children, from No. 71 West 23d-st. to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROBERTSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL, CROMWELL, CONN.—The tenth year will begin Sept. 20. For circulars address Miss ROBERTSON, Middletown, Conn.

CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J., WM. WILLIAMS, Principal, will reopen Monday, Sept. 3. Pupils thoroughly prepared for College.

MADAME DURKEN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 143 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen Sept. 17. Number of boarders limited to six.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ESSEX, Conn.—Fall term commences Sept. 5. $300 per annum. Address M. A. CUMMING for catalogue.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reöpen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City. Year commences Sept. 4. Principal, O. R. WILLIS A. M.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,162 Broadway.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 62 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her Day School for Young Ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 108 West 42d-st.

SPECIAL CARE, WITH APPROPRIATE instruction, for six boys, in the family of Rev. JAMES TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 19.

MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY, FISHkill-on-Hudson, reopens Sept. 10. For circulars address G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

MRS. H. L. PORTER'S BOARDING AND Day School, at White Plains, Westchester County, New-York. Term begins Sept. 5.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE.—(FRENCH and English.) Address Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Rev. J. B. C. BEANBIEW.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYtown, N. Y., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 6. 1866.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,

for boarding and day scholars, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 10. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.

Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

CHEVE'S
NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
Under the instruction of
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA.

CARD FROM PROF. BASSINI.

MY DEAR SIR: Desiring to coöperate with all the influence I can well command within the circle of my scholars and friends in establishing in this country Mr. Cheve's incomparably superior method of teaching the theory of music and sight reading, I take the liberty to address you this. It is my opinion that all that is needed to make it popular is to let the people know it. Having been myself a student of the Rithmography and Cheve's system, I have had opportunity of appreciating their merit.

I am, Sir, yours truly, C. BASSINI.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1866.

Signor BORRA will return to this City by the 10th of September. All who desire a thorough musical education, with less outlay of time and money than by any other method, are advised to confer with him before engaging elsewhere.

N. B.—His arrival and the place where an interview and circulars may be had will be duly announced through the Press. References and testimonials of the very highest order.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The next session of this Institution commences THURSDAY, Sept. 6. The Academy is located on the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In the extent and appearance of its buildings, and in the beauty and healthfulness of its situation, this Academy is unsurpassed by any School in the country. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific, Classical and Military Education. Cadets of correct deportment study in their private rooms. Careful attention is bestowed upon the moral and religious training of cadets. Circulars can be obtained of CHARLES W. ROGERS, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st., or of Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware Co., Penn.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 69 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,

Now in its forty-seventh year, reopens Monday, Sept. 10, with every advantage for the education of youth. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the University; also to the following gentlemen, whose sons attended the past year: Rev. Drs. Beach and Hornblower, Rev. S. M. Isaacs, Rev. E. E. Rankin, Gen. Lefferts, J. M. McLean, Esq., President Board of Education, R. J. de Cordova, Esq., and many others, whose names, with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular.

G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON,

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that their English and French School for Young Ladies and Children,

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

All applications, either personally, or by letter, may be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.

For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.

Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Superior advantages in English, classics, sciences, commercial, French, German, piano music and painting. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens Sept 10.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487 and 489 5th-av., New-York,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The 110th Academic term will commence WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19th. Circulars obtained at the Institute. Letters promptly answered. H. M. PIERCE, Pres't.

SELECT PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

"THE SERAPEIUM,"

No. 896 Broadway. Classes limited to six. Circulars at CHAS. SCRIBNER & CO.'S, No. 654 Broadway, in the Educational Department.

HOME INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
MISS M. METCALF, Principal.

Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The next annual session begins Sept. 12. For the new Annual Register, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.

The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President

PARKER ACADEMY.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

ELOCUTION.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.

For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

FOUR BOARDING PUPILS, (BOYS,)

Will be received into the family of the Principal of the SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, Philadelphia, Penn. Address Prof. JOHN P. BIRCH, A. M., No. 629 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, PRINCIPAL.
TERM BEGINS SEPT. 25.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE,

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J. The Fall term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. For information apply to Rev. THOMAS G. WALL, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.
No. 70 MADISON-AVENUE,

Will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MLLES. AUBERT'S

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 238 EAST 13TH-ST., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 233 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, Mass., commences its 26th academic year Sept. 20, 1866. In its spacious gymnasium, in the beauty of its location and grounds, and in the excellence of its corps of instruction in the various departments of education, it affords facilities never surpassed by itself, and equal, as it claims, to those of any other institution. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circulars.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Penn. A Home School for good boys. Thorough instructions, healthy and free from bad influences; eight experienced teachers represent the various departments. Catalogues at Messrs. Harris & Bro., No. 49 John-st., or address

F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 18. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

MADAME VALENCIA'S INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS', FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 69 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, FREE for parents and guardians, at book-store, No. 430 Broome, corner Crosby-st.; complete record of teachers wanting positions is also kept. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO.

GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs. Rooms for private instruction. Pupils received this week for the Fall session. Call for circular.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—Miss HELEN M. G. STEVENS, Principal. The thirtieth year opens TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Catalogues, with full particulars, sent on application.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A Classical and Commercial School for boys of all ages. Fall term opens Sept. 5. Address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 825 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, (Classical, Commercial English and French, with preparatory departments,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, Geo. W. Clarke, A. M., Principal, fits students of all ages for business or college, opens its twenty-fourth academic year MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866. Location unsurpassed for health, pleasantness and quiet, and accessible by rail from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Rooms large, well ventilated, and light. System of instruction matured through twenty-three years of successful experience, and administered by an ample corps of accomplished and thorough teachers. School always open for inspection of parents, and the Principal, who resides in the Institute, may be conferred with day or evening.

Reference is made only to the present patrons, among whom are:

Hon. F. A. Conkling,
Hon. W. R. Beebe,
A. R. Wetmore,
Robert Bonner,
Charles Bliven,
Th. E. Tomlinson,
Nelson Sherwood,
E. G. Burling,
Isaac B. Kirtland,
Dan'l E. Delavan,
D. H. Baldwin,
A. J. McWhirter,
Nicholas Quackenbos, Esq.,
Geo. Mitchell,
Gen. J. P. Hatch,
Gardiner A. Sage,
Francis P. Sage,
Thos. M. Taylor,
N. W. Graham,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Dr. A. P. Dalrymple,
Dr. H. M. Aschenbrenner,
John Tappin,
S. M. Beard,
George Hoffman,
Ch. Schlessenger,
E. O. Lamson,
E. O. Jenkins,
Stephen Philbin,
C. C. Merchant,
Jno. W. Lewis,
R. T. Edwards,
Victor Freund,
J. B. Thompson,
H. Oberndorfer,
Isaac S. Valentine,

and more than one hundred other well-known citizens, whose names, with those of their sons, are contained in the catalogue and circular to be had at the Institute.

N. B.—Students for College, West Point and Naval Academy are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 28.

THE MISSES REES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.

All applications, either personally or by letter, may be made at No. 93 State-st., Brooklyn.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH INSTITUTE, No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st. Reopening MONDAY, Sept. 10.

E. KOESSLY.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY,
corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.
Chas. G. Barrett.
Wm. R. Bliss.
John S. Boyd.
J. H. Burton.
Benj. F. Butler.
L. B. Cannon.
Watson E. Case.
John R. Cecil.
Nath. Chater.
Kenny Couillard.
Jos. M. Cooper.
Hon. W. E. Dodge.
Henry Day.
Edmund Dwight.
Rev. T. Edwards.
George Gordon.
Parker Handy.
Oliver Harriman.
Enoch Ketcham.
Calvin E. Knox.
Legrand Lockwood.
Robert Schell.
Henry Shaw.
Wm. L. Skidmore.
John Sherwood.
Cyrus A. Smith.
G. M. Speir.
James Stokes.
Chas. N. Talbot.
Geo. P. Trigg.
A. S. Underhill.
H. C. Van Vorst.
Ralph Wells.
John C. Work.
Thos. S. Young.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE.

At Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens Sept. 10. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds on the Hudson; a complete gymnasium and a safe skating pond, make this the most delightful place for a boarding-school. Classics, higher mathematics and four modern languages, are taught by nine resident teachers. All the scholars speak French, English and Spanish, and many German. Circulars: Broadway, No. 183, Milhau's drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A select boarding-school for boys, at Sing Sing, on the Hudson, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

BENJAMIN, GILMAN and ALLEN, Principals.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 2d of October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

The location, one of the most desirable in the City, will be made known the 15th of September, when Mlle. Rostan will be home to receive applications personally; till then, all letters to be addressed to Miss L. F. ROSTAN, Box No. 4,165 General Post-office, New-York City. Circulars sent if desired.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH CLASSES for ladies and gentlemen will reopen Sept. 20. One to meet at No. 9 University-place, one near 40th-st., and one on Brooklyn Heights. In his instruction Mr. F. aims to follow the method of nature, that by which a child learns to speak, viz: the constant repetition of sentences until they become permanently impressed upon the memory, and their correct use becomes a fixed habit. By thus dealing with the mechanical difficulties, apart from the theoretical, the mastery of spoken language is speedily acquired. Mr. F. will be at No. 9 University-place from Sept. 15, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 7½ and 8 P. M. The first term of 20 lessons is $30; the second, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18. Address letters Post-office Box No. 6,128.

UNION HALL ACADEMY AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WITH GYMNASIUM, JAMAICA, L. I.—D. O. QUINBY, A. M., Principal.—The seventy-fifth year of this time-honored Institution will commence Sept. 11, with full corps of thorough and experienced teachers.

Catalogues, with full particulars and references, at ALLIGER'S, No. 67 Wall-st.

DR. B. W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Names of some parents of pupils as references: Wm. A. Booth, James Breath, Charles E. Butler, Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wm. M. Evarts, F. V. Hamlin, Dr. J. Linsly, George D. Munroe, Robert McKim, Jos. Nason, Dennis Perkins, E. T. Tefft, J. B. Varnum.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING Institute, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Individual instruction in all branches. Full commercial, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; pupils are received at any time; open day and evening: Fall term commences September 8. Address Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 111 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reöpen on Monday, Sept. 10. Complete English and French instruction; diplomas awarded; French spoken in a few months by the boarders.

MISS AUGUSTA ZARN WILL OPEN A German, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 3, at No. 15 East Warren-st., Brooklyn. Miss Augusta Zarn will be at home Sept. 1 to receive applications.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N.Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

GROVE HILL INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., offers a pleasant home, kind care and thorough instruction to twelve boys. Term commences Sept. 17.

S. PARSONS PRATT, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on 3d September. Circulars may be had by addressing Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

A French teacher wanted.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

MRS. JOHN LORD WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform her friends and the public, that her English and French Family School will reöpen Sept. 24. For circulars apply to Mrs. LORD, Stamford, Conn.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN, NO. 207 HENRY-st., Brooklyn, boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 17.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

NO. 177 WEST 37TH-ST.—THE MISSES PALACHE will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School on the 12th September.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREU.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., will open be on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE,

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Prof. A. BOURSAUD, late Principal of the Brooklyn Heights Institute, will reopen his school on the 19th of September next at Irvington, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Hudson River, 25 miles from the City. The French is the language of the family, and will be constantly used in the Institution. Circulars may be obtained by writing or applying to Messrs. IVISON, PHINNEY & Co., Publishers, No. 48 Walker-st., or at the present residence of the Principal, No. 4 Harrison-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MME. C. MEARS,
No. 224 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School Sept. 20.

Mme. C. M. will be at home after Sept. 10 to receive personal applications. All previous to that date by mail.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—Westchester County, N. Y., a family boarding-school for girls of all ages, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26. Terms, $250 per year. Location elevated and very healthy. Circulars had of Mr. John H. Brennen, Union Bank, No. 34 Wall-st., Mr. McAllister, No. 49 Nassau-st., or address Principal.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department No. 445 West 22d-st.; Young Gentlemen's Department No. 367 West 23d-st.; will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A preparatory class for small children, from 5 to 7 years of age, will be added to the already existing six classes in each department. A complete course of gymnastics, including dancing, will be taught, under the special direction of Mrs. LIDDY PLODTERLL. Circulars may be had at the Institute. The principals will receive applications for day as well as boarding pupils from Monday, Sept. 3.

H. GERCKE, ROSALIE F. HEUMANN.

A FAMILY RESIDING IN THE COUNtry wish to meet with one or two young ladies to join the studies of their only daughter, who is finishing her education, under the care of an accomplished English governess, a first-class musician and French scholar. To Southerners placing their daughters at school the opportunity is unusually advantageous, as combining home comforts with high educational advantages. Terms moderate and unexceptionable references given and required. Address L. V. A., Box No. 140 Sing Sing.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BALLSTON SPRINGS, SARATOGA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—REV. D. W. SMITH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.—The Seventeenth annual session of this popular institution will commence Sept. 6. For circulars address the principal.

AT $20, PENMANSHIP, ARITHMETIC and Bookkeeping lessons unlimited. Algebra, Spelling, Reading, Grammar $5 each. PAINE'S Business College, No. 62 Bowery, and No, 349 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS UNDER thirteen years of age, in the home of a clergyman, thirty miles from New-York; will open Sept. 19. Circulars may be found at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—THE FALL TERM OF Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISSES SELLECK'S BOARDING AND Day School for masters and misses will open MONDAY, Sept. 17. No. 167 East 14th-st., New-York.

AN ENGLISH LADY WOULD LIKE TO give instruction in English, music or French, in exchange for her board. Address M. E., No. 327 4th-av.

MONS. L. DE GRAND VAL'S COLLEGIATE and Commercial Boarding School, Hoboken, N. J. The annual session begins Sept. 3.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for both sexes; $200 a year. For circulars, references, &c., address Rev. W. PECK.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "Amer. School Institute's" *Application Form.* Autumn demand is good; early application desirable. Wanted, specially, teachers for classics, military tactics and French. Principals and school officers who need reliable teachers should send full particulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 430 Broome-st.

PRIVATE TUTOR.—PROF. TELLERING, NO. 907 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., established 1852, will receive one or two young gentlemen as scholars, to teach them privately and more thoroughly than at schools the elementary and higher English branches, French, German, Latin, &c. Terms $30 per month.

A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN, OF HIGH literary attainments, who has already had a successful experience, wishes to make an engagement to teach the French (his native language) and also if required, German, Italian, drawing, classics. Address PROFESSOR, No. 52 6th-av., New-York City.

AN EPISCOPALIAN LADY, FIFTEEN years the principal of a flourishing New-England institute, now offers her services to schools or families; if required, private lessons given in French, Latin or English branches; highest references. Address PRECEPTRESS, Station D, New-York City.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR ACcustomed to preparing students for college, wishes to employ one or two hours daily in giving instruction; would accept board as compensation. Address PROFESSOR, care of H. Y. Cummins, Esq., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—OCT. 1, AT ST. MARY'S HALL, A thorough and experienced lady teacher of music, (piano and vocal.) Address at once, with references, the PRINCIPAL, at Burlington, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH YOUNG children, as companion to a lady or to superintend a household. Address No. 46 Summit-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHERS WANTED—CLASSICS. APPLY at No. 212 5th-av., from 10 to 11 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
SIXTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
COMPRISING THE NINTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Assessor the annual collection list of this District of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue Laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my Office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-ave., daily (Sundays excepted) from the first day of September, 1866, until the fifteenth day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M.

The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches and licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1866.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 11TH AND 17TH WARDS.

Notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list of this district, of the valuations and enumerations subject to tax on the first day of May, 1866, under the United States Internal Revenue laws; that the duties and taxes enumerated thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same, at my office, Room No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 10th day of September, 1866, until the 20th day of September, 1866, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons against whom taxes appear upon said list, are required to pay the same before the expiration of the period aforesaid, and payments may be made during business hours, on any day previous to the time specified.

MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Collector,
Seventh District, State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses; and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of September, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1866:

A panel of 100 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.

Two panels, of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer.

A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels, of 104 petit jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY DURABILITY AND ECONOMY

with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

LENOIR PATENT GAS ENGINES,

Without fire, coal, smoke or noise. Half-horse to four-horse power for pumping, sawing, turning, &c.

LENOIR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

PORTABLE ENGINES OF FIVE, TEN and fifteen horse-power, on hand and finishing; also, stationary engines of all sizes; one pair 30-horse upright engines, in good order; one pair Andrews' 10-horse oscillating engines; locomotives, tubular and flue boilers, shafting, &c. JOHN McLAREN, 84 Horatio-st

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND WORTHington Pump. Apply at the office of the Columbia County Iron Mining Company, 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl; is a first-rate cook and a very good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference; she was five years in her last employment. Can be seen for two days at No. 324 East 16th-st., between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as lady's maid or seamstress; understands hairdressing perfectly; would have no objection to go where there are two or more ladies; can give the best City reference. Call for four days at No. 389 9th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; very capable and willing in both branches; good references; call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended servants, of all nations, and all the different branches of work; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers, waiters, porters, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No 329 4th-av., near 25th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A woman who has lived in first-class families; understands cooking in all its branches, bread and pastry; good City reference. Call at No. 92 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a smart, capable girl; is neat, respectful and economical, and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE aged French girl, to take care of grown children and as seamstress; no objection to go to the South. Apply at the German and French Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly—pastry and all kinds of desserts; the best City reference. Call at No. 95 West 19th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS, who understands French fluting, and every branch of her business, in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, with excellent City references, a situation in a private family; does linens in magnificent style; or as thorough chambermaid. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant, as meat and pastry cook, who makes soup, understands game and poultry, in a private family. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT person a situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 453 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as lady's maid and seamstress, or seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; has excellent recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do fine washing. No. 248 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork. Call at No. 784 3d-av.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, WHO understands fine washing and French fluting, wishes ladies' and family washing to do at her own residence; has the best of City references; charges moderate. Apply at or address LAUNDRESS, No. 205 East 21st-st., second floor.

A FRENCH PERSON, HAVING WORKED for many years in Paris at fine washing and ironing lace, dresses and curtains, would take work at her home; lace done up equal to new on moderate terms. Call at No. 203 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

COPYING WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, who writes a plain, easily read hand; or would be pleased with any respectable employment. Address ANNIE ADAMS, Station D.

A GREAT NUMBER OF COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS and girls for general housework at present on hand, at No. 424 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with no children, as coachman or to take care of a gentleman's place in the country; is a good, careful driver and understands the care of horses thoroughly; has had seven years' experience in this City and is a first-rate milker; the best of City references can be given from his present employer. Address P. C., Box No. 88 Post-office, for two days, or call at his present employer's office, No. 33 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in either capacity; is sober and willing to make himself generally useful; for a permanent engagement moderate wages will be accepted; good reference from last place. Call on or address for two days, WALTER, No. 238 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, just arrived from the West, who understands the care of first-class stock horses, as groom in a private family; can drive also; is willing and obliging; light wages. Address J. D., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, Protestant, as useful man; good careful driver and groom and gardener; would make himself generally useful; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable single man of long experience; is a good, careful driver; can work a garden; has good references; understands the business thoroughly. Address M. J., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A competent man who understands green-house grapes, hot and cold; understands laying out new grounds, approaches and serpentine walks. Address G. F., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman and gardener, with good experience in both lines; with five years' reference; will be found a valuable servant and will engage for moderate wages. Call or address JOHN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR vegetable gardener on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; the very best of reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference given from his last place for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call or address No. 1,144 Broadway, to the coachman.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman; has long experience in the same; has the very best of City reference. Apply for J. M., at R. Lowden's harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener; understands perfectly the management of green houses, graperies, &c., is a married man; City reference. Address J. L., care of Harvey B. Lane, Esq., No. 41 Park Row.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A POLANDER, as coachman of experience, in a private family; best of City reference given. Address for two days L. W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man; has the best of City reference; is willing and obliging. Address J. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 11th-st., corner of University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; best of City reference given from his last place for honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address J. C., No. 50 East 32d-st., Opera stables.

AGENCY.—A YOUNG AND EXPERIENCED agent, about traveling through the principal cities of Canada, and again those of the United States, solicits the patronage of New York firms; or will (under salary) establish agencies in the above cities for responsible parties; best of references and guarantees given. Address N. R. G., Station A, New-York Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE United States to canvass for "THE LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," a new work by Rev. John S. C. Abbott. To be complete in one volume, and sold by subscription only. B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, No. 55 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, to do the work of a plain garden, take care of one horse and two cows and milk; Protestant English, Scotch or German preferred. Apply at No. 279 Canal-st., near Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a woman as chambermaid and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business and can bring good City references. Apply for two days from 9 until 12 o'clock, at No. 83 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, an intelligent and energetic porter, capable of attending to shipping goods. Apply to FAULKNER, KIMBALL & CO., Nos. 53 and 55 Worth-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with fruits, vegetables and flowers; a married man without a family and a Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE AND of good address. Apply by letter only, giving reference, to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GROOM WHO IS A GOOD driver and carriage washer. Apply at No. 127 Court-st., between Dean and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED carpet sewers, at No. 591 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations now ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., 25th-st., excellent situations open for a large number of first-class servants, for families in the City and others; nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, cooks, houseworkers, &c.

AN ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF CANVASSERS wanted to canvass for a first-class Life and Accident Insurance Company. Energetic men are making from $5 to $20 per day. None but men of experience need call. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD IN A wholesale house; one residing with his parents; salary $2 50 a week. Apply before 8 o'clock in the morning at No. 103 Mercer-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.

FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st. near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

VIRGINIA..........Prowse.....SATURDAY, Sept. 15
SCOTLAND..........Hall.......SATURDAY, Sept. 22
HELVETIA..........Ogilvie....SATURDAY, Sept. 29
ERIN..............Cutting....SATURDAY, Oct. 6

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 12.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 19
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 26.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 3.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 22
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE..........LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Oct. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent
No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.

WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Sept. 8.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, September 15.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Sept. 26.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Oct. 6.

The new and elegant iron steamship WM. PENN, 3,500 tons, will sail for London direct on Saturday, Sept. 8, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River. The accommodations for passengers on board this steamer are unsurpassed.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, and taking passengers to England, France and Germany, leave New-York in September, (to be advertised.)

BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, 2,600 tons, 1,000 h. p.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 1,000 tons, 1,000 h. p.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st., New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown.

The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 12
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.......Sept. 15
CITY OF CORK.............WEDNESDAY....Sept. 19
CITY OF EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.......Sept. 22
CITY OF LIMERICK.......WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 26

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers, First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

KINGDOM..........SATURDAY, Sept. 15
CALEDONIA........SATURDAY, Sept. 22
COLUMBIA.........SATURDAY, Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin, cabins, $90 and $75; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

THE CONTINENTAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

The Company's steamship CIRCASSIAN, THOS. S. ELLIS, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept., 1866.

Passage to Antwerp—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $55; Steerage, $35, payable in gold or its equivalent.

Through tickets given to Brussels, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Paris, Havre, &c.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

Through Bills of Lading given to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM SALEM & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, and No. 6 Old-slip.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA..........Sept. 12
HECLA..........Sept. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown..........$36 Currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply to No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

FOR CHINA—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. GEO. E. LANE, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, on or about Oct. 1, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY will dispatch the following first-class steamers:

TAMPICO..........SATURDAY, Sept. 8
FLORIDE..........WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3

Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.

Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—THE United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch the elegant and popular steamship GUIDING STAR, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on SATURDAY, Sept. 22. For engagement of freight and passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship
TRADE WIND,
Capt. A. CHAMPION,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD,
will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cor. Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MISSISSIPPI will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

SEPT. 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.

SEPT. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

SEPT. 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
on SATURDAY, Sept. 29, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.

At greatly reduced rates.

For passage or freight apply at No. 177 west corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

OUTSIDE LINE STEAMSHIPS, WEEKLY,

FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The first-class steamship ——, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 P. M.

The THAMES having been unavoidably detained, will leave on MONDAY, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, Cedar-st., corner West.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.........Capt. T. H. MORTON.

Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street, giving through bills lading and passenger tickets to

Augusta	$27	Eufaula	$35	Montgomery	$41 00
Macon	31	Albany	$35	Mobile	51 95
Columbus	35	Atlanta	34	New-Orleans	55 00

which includes all charges except meals on Railroads.

Two passenger trains leave Savannah daily.

GENERAL BARNES
leaves THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.

Bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.

Freight received daily; through rates furnished.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Sept. 15.
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Sept. 22.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

CHANGE OF DAY. EVERY TUESDAY.

The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EXTRA STEAMER.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and elegant side-wheel steamship,
ALBEMARLE,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13. Will commence receiving freight as soon as the GENERAL BURNS is full.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships

EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

The steamer MONEKA
will leave THURSDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.

Through bills of lading for freights will be signed at the pier, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, to all connecting points,

AND PASSAGE TICKETS GIVEN TO

Columbia	$27 00	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27 00	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34 00	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,

which includes all charges except meals on railroad.

For freight or passage, or any information, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—THE A1 STEAMSHIP GRANADA, IRA BURSLEY, Master, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R.; passage $25.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.

To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.

To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.

PASSAGE.

To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships

HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The new and elegant steamship AGNES will leave as above, from Pier No. 36, North River, on WEDNESDAY, September 12, at 12 M., in place of steamship ALBEMARLE.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, FROM AUG. 13, 1866.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE—THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CONEY ISLAND.

The NAUSHON will make her last trip to the Island on TUESDAY, Sept. 11, leaving Christopher-st. at 10, Dey-st. 10¼, Pier No. 4, North River, 10½ A. M. After remaining at the Island a reasonable time, the boat will proceed down the bay, affording passengers an opportunity of viewing the fortifications on Sandy Hook, the Highlands of Neversink, &c.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's.—The largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. Fresh gas every day. Every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters, Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., and 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

Fare to Providence, $2. Fare to Boston, $3.

The new side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
ERSKINE PHILLIPS,
No. 216 Franklin-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH—Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, Sept. 9, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 9, 3½ P. M.
do. do. 6½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 10, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 11, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 11, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 4½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 13, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 14, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 14, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 15, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 15, 1 P. M.	

SEPTEMBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 10 cents, (except on Sundays, when it will be 25 cents. Freight on light bbls., 12½ cents; tight bbls., 20 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Sunday, Sept.	9,	7½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept.	9,	3½ P. M.
Monday,	10	3½ P. M.	Monday,	10,	6¾ A. M.
Tuesday,	11,	4 P. M.	Tuesday,	11,	7 A. M.
Thursday,	13,	7 A. M.	Wednesday,	12,	7 A. M.

Cards at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and No. 534 Broome-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENport and Sag Harbor.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip. N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

LLOYD'S DOCK, HUNTINGTON AND OYSTER BAY AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 17, the steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st., at 3:30 P. M., and 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily for the above-named places. Fare to 37th-st., 15 cents; ten tickets for $1. No freight received or delivered at 37th-st., and none received at Pier No. 14 after 3 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

STEAMERS FOR BRIDGEPORT DAILY—The steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. C. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, (foot Catharine-st.,) at 12 o'clock noon. The steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN McNEIL, leaves New-York daily (Sunday excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, at 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., for Troy, at 6 P. M. Saturdays excepted. Tickets sold and baggage checked to Saratoga and all points North. This is the only line North without change of cars.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GURNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.
NO. 80 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

These valuable Wines are gaining public favor with astonishing rapidity, and their unprecedented and unrivaled popularity is not without merit. They have only to be fairly tested to give them the preference over all others. As a purifier of the blood they excel all other Wines, and the numerous certificates which have voluntarily been tendered from the most eminent physicians, as well as gentlemen in every position in life, are proof conclusive that these Wines are useful in all cases for which they are recommended.

The following brands are now offered by us. They comprise all the varieties now grown in the State suitable for sale:

WHITE, or HOCK WINE, of a light straw color, very delicate and fine flavored.

CLARET, a superior wine for table use.

ANGELICA, a rich and naturally sweet wine, much admired by ladies, and valuable in the sick chamber, as it makes fine wheys and jellies. It is a fine dessert wine, and well adapted for Communion purposes.

MUSCATEL, a light-colored, highly aromatic wine. Very similar to the celebrated Tokay.

PORT.—Deep red color, fine flavor, and in many respects similar to the old wines of Lisbon.

GRAPE BRANDY.—The pure distillation of our wines.

WINE BITTERS.—A very agreeable tonic and a sure remedy for the diarrhœa.

This is one of the most valuable combinations of a useful and an agreeable beverage that has ever been offered to the public. Millions of bottles were sold throughout the North during the last four years, and wherever introduced it has proved a welcome addition to the invalid table, the family circle and the bachelor's sideboard.

Ladies who have lost strength and appetite, and suffer from nausea, vomiting and vertigo; gentlemen who "don't feel very well" just before breakfast or dinner, whose stomachs are out of order, and whose systems are generally deranged; mothers weaning children, and suffering from general debility; children of sickly nature and sour, dyspeptic constitutions; travelers who have occasion to change their water, and all who live in malarious districts, and are subjected to miasmatic influences, will find it one of the most valuable invigorators that can be taken.

It was used very extensively in 1861 with such general satisfaction that in offering it to the public now we deem it unnecessary to publish any of the many certificates which we have received testifying in the very strongest terms in its favor. All that we can say is to guarantee that we will pledge ourselves to furnish an article PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

It has been given to little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs, with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. She began with but a teaspoonful a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Bottle.	Per Doz.
HOCK	$1 00	$9 00
WINE BITTERS	1 25	12 00
CLARET	1 00	9 00
PORT	1 25	12 00
ANGELICA	1 25	12 00
MUSCATEL	1 25	12 00
BRANDY	2 00	20 00

We will send any quantity, from one bottle and upward, to any part of New-York City, Jersey City, or Brooklyn, FREE OF CHARGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT.
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

RAILROAD TIES WANTED.—TWENTY thousand white oak or white chestnut cross-ties wanted immediately, 8 feet in length, six inches in width, and six inches in thickness. Address WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President Hudson River Railroad, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—Will not split and will outwear six packs of the old style sharp-pointed cards and no more expensive. For sale by all stationers, D. APPLETON & CO., and MOHUN & EBBS, No. 546 Broadway, and by the manufacturers. SAM'L HART & CO, No. 43 John-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE FAST SLOOP YACHT WHITE WING, 53 tons; ready in every respect for immediate cruising. Apply on board, at the yacht anchorage, off the Hoboken Yacht Club House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 96 Broadway.

Offer for sale the following first-class furnished residences, with possession this Fall:

E. 21st-st., near Broadway.	E. 41st-st., near 5th-av.
W. 34th-st., near Broadway.	W. 39th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 33d-st., near 5th-av.	W. 42d-st., bet. 6th-av. & B'wy.
W. 38th-st., near 5th-av.	W. 33d-st., near 8th-av.
W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.	Lexington-av., near 38th-st.

Besides a number of other houses, equally as well located. Unfurnished house and lot on 27th-st., near Broadway.

Do. on 38th-st., near 5th-av.	5th-av., near 46th-st.
Do. on 46th-st., near 5th-av.	4th-av., near 36th-st.
Do. on 47th-st., near 5th-av.	4th-av., near 33th-st.

All the above are high-stoop brown-stone fronts. A number of other houses and lots in good locations.

GEO. W. SIMMONS, JR.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Those having houses to rent for the coming season, or for sale, may find tenants and purchasers by leaving descriptions at this office. Prompt collection of rents.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A SUPERIOR country seat at Montclair, N. J., consisting of 17 acres of ground, a roomy, modern house, in excellent repair, on elevated ground, gardener's cottage, carriage-house and other outbuildings, orchard of standard fruit-trees, vineyard and arbor, well laid-out garden, stocked with the choicest dwarf fruit-trees, &c.; beautiful lawn, with groups of fine ornamental trees and shrubbery—all in the very highest state of cultivation—will be sold, or let for a term of two or three years on reasonable terms to a respectable and responsible party. Gentlemen wishing to secure permanently or temporarily a superior country home, unsurpassed for healthfulness and fine landscape view, within one hour's ride by rail from the City, will find it in their interest to call on the premises on Mr. A. WEISMANN, Montclair, N. J. Particulars may be obtained from G. TALLERMAN & CO., No. 20 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS 25 FEET BROWN-stone house, in 39th-st., near 5th-av., furnished, with immediate possession, and a similar house adjoining unfurnished; possession next May. ALSO, a 22 feet brown-stone four-story house opposite, furnished or unfurnished, with immediate possession.

ALSO—A 25 feet English basement house, in 42d-st., near Broadway; just put in the most perfect order and ready for occupancy, at a low price.

ALSO—For sale, a large number of first and second-class houses in various localities on favorable terms. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion with all necessary outbuildings, garden with a great variety of fruits and flowers, beside a large collection of green-house plants, among the finest in the country; situated three miles north of Central Park, opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Apply to A. FINDLAY or H. H. CAMMANN, Esq., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN., ONE of the most desirable country-seats to be found, containing twenty acres of excellent land, all productive, with large gothic house and good barn and carriage-house, located 1½ miles from depot. For further particulars, inquire of E. K. HAIGHT, with G. W. Moore, Nos. 329 and 331 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—GREENE-ST., NEAR CANAL—that valuable three-story (with extension) dwelling-house No. 23 Greene-st., sold to close an estate.
EDWARD S. VAIL,
WARREN HARDENBERGH,
No. 58 Wall-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A farm of 140 acres, one mile from New Hamburgh Station and the river, with first-class improvements; 200 acres directly on the river, with extensive views, will be divided to suit purchasers. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room 8.

HOUSES WANTED.—TO MEET THE PRESent active demand for houses, both to purchase and hire, the undersigned would gratefully receive from owners and agents descriptions and lists of property they may be willing to place on my register.
S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, lot 22x131; in perfect order, on Park-place, within one block of Prospect Park, fully furnished for $16,500; without furniture $14,000; possession 1st of October, if desired. Inquire or address JAMES D. VAIL, corner of Flatbush and Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR DWELLING-house and lots, No. 266 West 20th-st.; house is double width, (44 feet,) in fine order and pleasantly located, opposite the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary grounds. For further particulars, apply to STURGES, CLEARMAN & CO., No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF THOSE FOUR-story, high-stoop, brown-stone front houses and lots in 73d-st., between Madison and 5th avs., containing all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c. Houses are well built. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CHERRY HILL BUILDING SITES FOR sale cheap and on easy terms; within 8 miles of New-York, fronting on wide avenues and in an elegant neighborhood, with stores, schools and churches in the immediate vicinity.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.
No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CENTRAL BROOKLYN LOTS TO BE sold very cheap for part cash, or exchange; well located near Fulton-av., on Bainbridge and Decatur sts. Apply for map and particulars to J. W. BARTLETT, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 125TH-ST., A GOOD FRAME house filled in with brick, two story, attic and basement, high-stoop; lot 62 feet front by 100; possession in thirty days. Price $12,000. SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

AN ELEGANT PROPERTY, NEW, CONvenient and desirable in all particulars, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Terms favorable.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 26TH-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2d avs., a large building covering five lots of ground, lately used as a packing-house; suitable for brewery, manufactory, stables, or any business requiring large space. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A THREE-story brown-stone high-stoop house, with the furniture; location one of the best; house 25x50; lot half the block. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post-office.

A BARGAIN.—CHOICE OF THREE NEW, well-built cottages, basements and sub-cellars; gas-pipes in; marble mantels, piazzas, &c.; lot 16x100; near steam and horse cars, at Melrose; price $4,000 each. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Harlem Railroad.

FINE FARMS—A GREAT VARIETY OF farms for sale in New-Jersey; also houses and lots in town; many of each within one hour of New-York.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, New-Jersey.

TWO VALUABLE PLANTATIONS IN GEORgia, containing 2,500 acres under good state of cultivation, crops and stock. G. SPAULDING, Homestead Company, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR EXCHANGE 48 acres of land one hour from City by railroad, beautiful site for cottages. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS RESIdences on the 5th, Madison and 4th-avs., just finished and ready for occupancy. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A MANUFACTURING PROPERty, centrally located, with a 50-horse engine and boilers complete. Inquire on the premises, No. 224 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS, WITH TWO FRAME houses, on the west side of 3d-av., between 108th and 109th sts. J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE RESIdence of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av., with six lots and graperies. Apply on the premises.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive price list of City houses, lots and country property. Mailed free if desired.

FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE—IN SUITES or otherwise, and Pickhardt's parlor sofa and secretary bed, with full spring and hair mattresses. No. 167 Bleecker, corner of Sullivan-st.

ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS—$100—$50.

Two new Pension laws giving increased pensions to soldiers who have lost one hand or one foot, and to widows and orphans $2 per month for each child under 16, have been passed by Congress; also, a new bounty law giving to soldiers and the relatives of deceased soldiers $50 and $100 more bounty.

I am now ready with new blanks to make application for the above pensions and bounties.

Accurate copies of all the above laws for sale for 5 cents, or 10 cents each.
CHAS. NETTLETON.
No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

Refers, by special permission, to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of New-York City.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President, Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. H. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A., Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon, U. S. A., and Brevet Maj. Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical service of the army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 25, 1866.

A BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS, OF which Commodore S. P. Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Conn., on the 5th of September next, for the examination of volunteer officers who have served not less than two years in the navy for admission into the regular service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy, and for other purposes," approved July 25, 1866.

All persons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn., giving their own Post-office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forfeit all claim to precedence for examination.
GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

AT SHELDON'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 7 Beekman-st., New-York, additional bounties to discharged soldiers, widows, &c., and all other Government claims collected as usual. Three months extra pay for officers.

ATTENTION!—THE FIRST THIRTY-EIGHT Regiments of N. Y. V. are now entitled to bounty also widows of 3 and 9 months' volunteers. Call at Sheldon's Bounty Agency, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Begins 7¾.

OPENING OF THE REGULAR SEASON. MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1866, EVERY EVENING, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2, will be presented an original and Grand Magical Spectacular Drama, in four acts, by C. M. Barras, Esq., entitled

THE BLACK CROOK,

the sole right of which production has been purchased by Mr. Wheatley for New-York and its vicinity.

Mr. Wheatley is likewise happy in having entered into arrangements with Messrs.

JARRETT and PALMER

for the introduction of their

GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,

under the direction of the famed Maitre de Ballet, Signor DAVID COSTA, (from the Grand Opera, Paris.)

PREMIER DANSEURS ASSOLUTE,
MLLE. MARIE BONFANTI,
From the Grand Opera, Paris, and Covent Garden, London.
MLLE. RITA SANGALLI,
From the Grand Opera, Berlin, and Her Majesty's Theatre, London,
Their first appearance in America.
FIRST PREMIER AND SOLOIST,
MLLE. BETTY RIGL,
From the Grand Opera, Paris. First appearance in America.

SECOND PREMIERS AND SOLOISTS,

Mlle. Louisa Mazzeri,	Mlle. Giovanna Mazzeri,
Mlle. Guiseppe,	Mlle. Amele Zuccoli,
Mlle. Lusardi,	Mlle. Eugenia Zuccoli,
Mlle. Marie Duclos,	Marie Duclos,

From Berlin, Milan, Paris and London.
Their first appearance in America.

CORYPHEES:

Mlle. E. Regal,	Mlle. Gabrielle,
Mlle. Amande,	Mlle. Urban,
Mlle. Nathalie,	Mlle. Marie,
Mlle. Docne,	Mlle. Helene,
Mlle. Lacroix,	Mlle. Delval,
Mlle. Portois,	Mlle. Bertha,
Mlle. Cheseri,	Mlle. L. Portois,
Mlle. Artois,	Mlle. St. Bertrand,
Mlle. Elise,	Mlle. Duval,
Mlle. H. Delval,	Mlle. Paulina.

From Paris, London and Berlin, their first appearance in America,

AND FIFTY AUXILIARY LADIES,

Selected from the principal theatres of London and America.

THE LEADING ROLES

in this, the most

RESPLENDENT, GRAND AND COSTLY PRODUCTION

ever presented on this continent, will be sustained by the following artistes, comprising many well-known names, and new candidates for public favor: Misses Annie Kemp, (prima donna contralto, from Covent Garden, London, her first appearance in America in six years;) Mary Wells, Rose Morton (from Royal Lyceum Theatre, London, her first appearance in America;) Milly Cavendish (from Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London,) her first appearance in America; Messrs. George C. Boniface, (first appearance in many years;) J. G. Burnett, H. C. Morton, (first appearance;) George Atkins, (from Sadler's Wells Theatre, London, first appearance in America;) the well-known Pantomimist Hernandez Foster, (his first appearance at this theatre;) J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, E. Barry, Rendle, &c., &c.

The drama produced under the immediate direction of W. WHEATLEY.

THE GORGEOUS AND BRILLIANT NEW SCENERY, by those eminent masters of Scenical Art, Messrs. RICHARD MARSTON, (from the Covent Garden, London;) J. E. HAYES, R. SMITH, D. A. STRONG, L. F. SEAVER and W. WALACK.

THE DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION SCENE

painted by the

BROTHERS BREW, of London,

for E. W. Smith, Esq., of Astley's Theatre, London, and purchased by Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, at a cost of Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

ESPECIAL NEW MUSIC,

composed by THOS. E. BAKER, and produced under the baton of H. G. DODWORTH, by courtesy of Leonard Grover, Esq.

ENTIRELY NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES, by M. Philippe. THE GLITTERING AND ENTIRELY NEW ARMORS, and BALLET PARAPHERNALIA, prepared expressly in Paris by Granger.

ENTIRELY NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS, by S. Wallis.

THE NEW STAGE AND MACHINERY,

combining the latest improvements of Europe and America, making it equal, if not superior, to any in the world, constructed at a cost of over ten thousand dollars, by those skillful machinists, John Froude, of Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and Benson Sherwood, of this establishment.

THE COMPLICATED GAS CONTRIVANCES, by C. Murray. THE CALCIUM LIGHTS, &c., FOR THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE, by Charles Seward, of London, (engaged expressly for the occasion.) The whole involving an outlay of

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.

Seats secured six days in advance.

ATHENÆUM HALL,
BROOKLYN.
MONDAY, Sept. 10,
HANLON BROTHERS, VERSATILE COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN WEST 19TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, high stoop, completely furnished, will be let to a responsible private family for one year or more; price $500 per month; possession immediately; or the furniture, &c., will be sold, and lease transferred to the purchaser. Address Box No. 2,719 Post-office.

TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AN elegant and spacious stone mansion at King's Bridge, with 12 acres of beautifully adorned ground and extensive water front, possessing advantages for a first-class hotel, unequaled by any place in the vicinity of the City. Address K. B., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED BROWN-STONE English basement, between 5th-av., and Broadway; condition unsurpassed. Inquire at the house, No. 45 West 31st-st., from 11 to 3 o'clock.

STORE TO LET—ON SECOND FLOOR; ALSO third floor. Inquire on the premises, No. 573 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. C. C. RICHMOND

STORE IN GRAND-ST.—SUITABLE FOR any business; one on Broadway; very desirable basement, first, third and fourth floors. WM. CAMPBELL, No. 704 Broadway.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 127 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

APPLY TO STANLEY DAY, NO. 319 4TH-av., for descriptive list of furnished and unfurnished City and country houses to let.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, two unfurnished or furnished rooms, between 20th and 58th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; best of references given. Address, stating location, price, &c., M. S. R., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITAble for gentlemen and their wives; also rooms in suites; a pleasant room without board. No. 34 West 25th-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with board in a private family occupying a house with modern improvements within eight minutes of Hamilton-av. ferry; large well furnished chamber with clothes-press, privilege of bath, &c. Breakfast, 7 A. M.; dinner, 6:30 P. M. Address H, Post-office Box No. 2,465.

BOARD WANTED—A FAMILY OF THREE adults, without servants, want board for the Winter; require the use of a parlor and two bed-rooms; prefer arranging with a private family. Address C., Box. No. 4,673 New-York Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A SECOND STORY front room, with board, to two single gentlemen; house situated between Fort Green and Clinton-av.; references exchanged. Address C. H. W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, OR a large sized pleasant room, with board, for a gentleman and his wife; a private family preferred. Address B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office, stating price and location, which must be between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 7th avs. References exchanged.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED ROOM, WITH hall room adjoining; with full board for a gentleman and wife and child, 2 years old. Address F. F., box No. 5,644 New-York Post-office, stating terms and location.

TO LET—A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, to an elderly gentleman, where all the comforts of home can be had; no other boarders. No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal-st.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with first-class board, or furnished rooms without board, by calling at No. 144 Rivington-st. References required.

A VERY HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR of four rooms, well furnished, for four persons, in a private house, with or without board. Inquire at No. 28 University-place.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A parlor and bed-room, with board, in a private family, (English preferred.) Address, stating location and terms, R. B., Box No. 6,767 Post-office.

BOARD AND AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED entire second floor can be had on Murray Hill; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

NO. 177 WEST 13TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th avs.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, at from $3 to $12 a week. Breakfast sent to rooms, if desired.

BOARD WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and wife in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken. Address, stating location and terms, C. L., Box No. 1,469 Post-office.

HARLEM ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, in a private family, 128th-st., second brown-stone house west of 3d-av.

LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET, with board. Apply at No. 7 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARD—VERY DESIRABLE PARLORS AND bedrooms with board, at No. 57 West 37th-st., near 5th-av.

TWO ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD, to gentlemen only, between 25th and 26th sts., near Lexington-av. Address E. L., Station D.

AT NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST. LATE (MRS. Faulkners), to let, with board, a suite of rooms, 2d floor, front.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A FLOOR THREE rooms deep at No. 66 East 17th-st.; private table if desired.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNDERCLIFF FAMILY HOTEL, OPposite West Point, at Cold Spring, open throughout the year; the residence of the late Gen. George P. Morris. The most enjoyable place on the Hudson. Address PROPRIETOR, or A. HENDERSON, No. 107 Fulton-st.

THE PAVILION AT NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, will remain open until November. Apartments secured by addressing note, care C. C. Marsh, No. 516 Broadway, or at the premises.
F. BLANCARD.

THE STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will remain open until the 1st of October; rooms can be engaged at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph to the hotel; rooms with fire and gas.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the improved EMPIRE GAS-BURNERS, all sizes, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st., and No. 268 Canal-st, (near Broadway.)

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!! TRIUMPH!!!
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON
performed by the
NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMATIC COMPANY,
WITH UNEXAMPLED FIDELITY AND BEAUTY,
is emphatically
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
the most
THRILLING SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE AGE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7¾.
The immensely successful drama, in four acts, of
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.
THE LONE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE.

Possessing the most absorbing interest, abounding in situations which are ingenious and surprising, culminating in a series of the

MOST STARTLING EFFECTS.

Previous to the drama,

DANCE..........by..........MISS EMMA SCHELL
Miss FANNY TURNER..........FEMALE DRUMMER.
MASTER ALLEY TURNER..........INFANT DRUMMER.
DANCE by the Lilliputian Wonder, GEN. GRANT, Jr.

To be seen at all hours.

COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER,

consisting of the Heads, Horns, Tusks, Skins, &c., of the HIPPOPOTAMUS, RHINOCEROS, ELEPHANTS, GIRAFFES, LIONS, TIGERS, LEOPARDS, etc.,

A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD,
three years old, weighs 136 pounds.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
LIVING BIRDS OF RAREST PLUMAGE,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES, BLACK SWANS,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
ONE HUNDRED LIVING MONKEYS,
MILLER'S NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY,
contains portraits of all the Union Generals.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.

Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, Geological, Conchological and Numismatic Collections, Historical Relics, 200,000 other Curiosities.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY.

NO. 820 BROADWAY.
GRAND OPENING CONCERT,
AT IRVING HALL, MONDAY, Sept. 10.

On this occasion Mr. Edward Mollenhauer will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:

Mme. MARIE FREDERICI, Soprano.
Mr. J. POLLACK, (from the Royal Theatre of Dresden.)
Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Cornet.
Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncello.
Mr. CH. JAHN, Mr. J. ZEISS, Mr. E. GRAMM, } Violin.

For particulars see programme. Tickets $1.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

The first of the semi-monthly classical Matinees (for the benefit of pupils and their friends exclusively) will be given in the new Hall of the Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, on which occasion the following pieces will be performed:

Quartette, (E minor,) two violins, viola and cello—Beethoven.

Romanesca du 16ieme siecle, (from the XVIth Century.)

Chaconne—Violin. S. Bach.

Trio, (B flat,) piano, violin and cello. Franz Schubert.

Two pieces, which will be mentioned in the programme, are to be performed at each Matinee by pupils of the Conservatory, in order that the public may have an opportunity to judge of the progress made.

Arrangements are being made to procure the services of two of the most distinguished artists and teachers of Europe, and no expense will be spared to make the Conservatory the first musical institute in the country, and in every respect preëminently worthy of the public patronage.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

To facilitate the sale of RESERVED SEATS and TICKETS for

ALL FIRST-CLASS THEATRES AND ENTERTAINMENTS

in New-York and Brooklyn, and enable the public to avoid the inconvenience and delay attendant on personal application at the various box offices,

A GENERAL TICKET OFFICE

has been established, where the patrons of amusements can rely upon obtaining

CHOICE SEATS AND TICKETS AT ALL TIMES,

and in advance whenever required. Orders will also be received for private boxes, &c.

OFFICE AT MACOY & HERWIG'S, Stationers,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MME. RISTORI.

Director..........J. GRAU.

Stockholders desiring to retain their respective boxes or seats for the RISTORI SEASON OF EIGHTEEN NIGHTS are requested to notify the Director prior to the opening of the public subscription on the 12th inst., viz., by 3 P. M., on the 11th inst., at the Ristori Administration, No. 652 Broadway, Chickering & Sons.

Subscription nights Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Orchestra Stalls can be had at No. 609 Broadway, under the Southern Hotel.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:

"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."

Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL. Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2 price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by letter. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse. &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES MAY RELY ON DR. POWERS' FRENCH FLUID—And on nothing else. Removes obstruction, from whatever cause. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWER'S unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotence, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

MR. STUART

has pleasure in announcing that

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,

who has just closed a Summer engagement unequaled for

BRILLIANCY AND DURATION,

will appear for

SIX NIGHTS
SIX NIGHTS

more, previous to his departure from New-York, in a series of those delightful representations which his genius has created.

To afford an opportunity to his friends and admirers to see him in as many as possible of

THE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS

with which his

NAME AND FAME

are identified, the pieces will, as far as practicable, be nightly changed.

This series of performances must be

THE LAST

which Mr. BROUGHAM can present this season in New-York, and will offer an opportunity to many who have been unable during the Summer to witness his performances to see this great artist in a variety of his own creations.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, SEPT. 10 AND 11,
he will appear in the latest of those creations as
RODERICK O'DONNELL,
in his own Irish drama of
O'DONNELL'S MISSION.
O'DONNELL'S MISSION,
presented with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
and
A POWERFUL CAST.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, SEPT. 12 and 13,
DOMBEY & SON.
JOHN BROUGHAM as CAPT. CUTTLE.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 14,
BENEFIT OF
JOHN BROUGHAM.
When he will appear in
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
and in
POCAHONTAS.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15,
BENEFIT OF
MR. J. G. HANLEY,
(Stage Manager.)

ITALIAN OPERA.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE.

H. DRAPER..........Director.

Will be given THIS MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 10,
IL TROVATORE,
by the following distinguished artists:

LA BOSCHETTI	Leonora
Mlle. DE GEBELE	Azucena
Signor TAMARO	Manrico
Signor ORLANDINI	Di Luna
Signor LOCATELLE	Ferrando
Signor ROSA	Conductor

Prices of admission: Balcony Boxes, $1 50; Parquette, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cts.; Gallery, 30 cts.; Proscenium Boxes, $6 and $10.

Seats secured without extra charge at the box office and at Beer & Schirmer's.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE—AMERICAN OPERA.

H. DRAPER..........Director.

Will be given THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 13, the popular comic operetta,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
by the following artists:

Miss FRIDA DE GEBELE	Inez
Miss MINA GEARY	Isabella
Miss LIZZIE ALLEN	Lucrezia
Mr. W. F. HILL	Carlos
Mr. E. DUCHESNE	Doctor
Mr. C. F. SHATTUCK	Pomposo

With chorus and orchestra complete.

ITALIAN OPERA.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12 debut of Madame VARIAN HOFFMAN in SONNAMBULA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. TAYLEURE..........Manager.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Sept. 10 and 11,
DAN BRYANT
as
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,

for two nights, the piece produced with its

GREAT WALLACK'S THEATRE CAST,

including George Holland, B. Ringgold, A. A. Young, Williamson, Leonard, Browne, Miss Barrett, Miss Carman, Mrs. Mark Smith and others. Music, dances, auxiliaries, &c., exactly as given at Wallack's Theatre, including, of course,

THE GREAT 'RUCTION JIG.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 12,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
will, by request, give a single performance of
THE PEARL OF SAVOY,
now in careful rehearsal, with a splendid cast, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........Director.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in Dion Boucicault's drama,
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS,

Founded on Washington Irving's beautiful story. New scenery, painted by E. Hayes and D. A. Strong. The music by Thomas Baker, Esq., and M. Rivere. The cast embracing Messrs. Stoddart, C. Peters, C. Barron, M. O. Daly, Hind, Sinclair, Mrs. Saunders, and Miss Kate Newton.

Seats can be secured from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Broadway, near 8th-st., opposite the N. Y. Hotel.

Managers..........LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1866. The farce of the DEBUTANTE, or the First Night. Characters by Messrs. Lewis Baker, Bland, Metkiff, Percy, Mesdames Gomersal, Wall, &c. After which the Burlesque Sketch, entitled LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, Davenport, Bland, Percy, Mrs. Wall, Misses Mandeville, Saidee, Cole, Lewis, Cane, Soledo, Henry, &c. The music of this burlesque composed and arranged by Henry Tissington. To conclude with MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE, in which Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal will give their imitations of operatic celebrities, dance a double Hornpipe, &c.; other characters by Miss Mandeville, Mrs. Wall, Messrs. Metkiff and Bland. During the evening orchestral selections by Julius Eichberg. Prices of admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Balcony Chairs, $1; Orchestra Stalls, $1 50; Private Boxes, $10. Doors open at 7:30, to commence at 8 precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........J. W. LINGARD.

Last week of the popular actor,
MR. E. EDDY,
and the brilliant actress,
HENRIETTA IRVING.
BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.
Belphegor (his original character)..........Mr. E. Eddy.
Madelaine..........Henrietta Irving.
IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mr. E. Eddy.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX

Drama from Sir Walter Scott's Work,
IVANHOE; Or, THE MAID OF JUDAH.
Rebecca, Maid of Judah....MISS FANNY HERRING.
Ivanhoe, Mr. Marsden; Wamba, G. L. Fox; Isaac of York, H. Ryan; Gurth, C. K. Fox.
DUMB SAVOYARD AND HIS MONKEY.

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE,

Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. First week of C. J. HOGAN and R. HUGHES. Grand Tableaux, "Goddess of Liberty!" "I am Serious." J. H. Budworth's Imitation of Popular Actors. Banner in the Sky. Ladies Pe[illegible] Bacon and Greens. Apple Orchard Adventures. John Schmidt, the Persecuted Dutchman. Admission 50 and 35 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Overture at 8 o'clock precisely.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THEO. THOMAS'
83d POPULAR ORCHESTRAL
GARDEN CONCERT.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME:

1. March—"Saenger-Gruss"..........Keler Bela
2. Overture—"William Tell"..........Rossini
3. Waltz—"Josephinen"..........Matzka
4. Grand Selection—"Faust," (No. 2)..........Gounod
5. Overture—"Night in Granada"..........Kreutzer
6. Romance—"L'Eclair," (French Horn and Flute)..........Halevy
7. Waltz—"Deutsche Lust"..........Strauss
8. Selection—"Robert le Diable"..........Meyerbeer
9. Fantasie—"Dissolving Views, in Four Tableux"..........Lumbye
10. Polka—"Lerchenfelder"..........Fahrbach
11. March—Potpourri, "Panorama of Vienna"..........Balin

ADMISSION 25 CENTS. NO POSTPONEMENT.

ANSCHUTZ MUSIC INSTITUTE,

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
NO. 141 EAST 8TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

The office of the Institute is now open from 9 to 4 P. M., for the reception of applications and examination of pupils. For circulars, terms, &c., apply as above. The course will commence Sept. 17.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.

BILLIARDS.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENT OF THE STATE AND PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONS
is now being played at the
HIPPOTHEATRON, 14TH-ST.,

The seances commencing at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening.

Besides the champions Messrs. PHELAN, TIEMAN, McDEVITT, GOLDTHWAIT, CAHILL, JOSEPH DION, Champion of America, and other leading experts, will play.

Admission 50 cents; reserved seats $1.

MR. C. OTTO MULLER, TEACHER OF the piano and singing (established 1852), has vacancies for a few more select pupils. Private lessons for gentlemen and lads at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 10. Highest references. Call on, or address fully as above.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Upon his return from Europe, about Sept. 15, Mr. Dodworth will be at the Academy on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 9 to 12 A. M., for the purpose of meeting those who would like to place their children under his charge. Classes will commence about the first of October.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH will return at the same time, and will commence his classes in Brooklyn about the same time as above.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Open every evening. All dances taught in one quarter; 6 dances taught in 6 lessons.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE ROUND-CORNERED 7¼-octave Rosewood Piano-forte for sale at two-thirds its value; best City makers; full warrantee; full iron plate overstrung bass, artistic carved legs, rich sweet tone; is finished all round alike, back same as the front; extra magnificent carved case. Apply at No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st., BATTERSON'S Furniture Packing Establishment.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—$75 to $1,000 each. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, where may be found much the largest assortment of reed instruments in the country. A few second-hand melodeons and harmoniums at low prices.

THE ESTEY ORGAN, WITH THE CELEBRATED Vox Humana Attachment, and other improvements. "Get the best." GEO. G. SAXE & CO. No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR cash, to let, and sold on installments, at the manufactory, Nos. 165 and 153 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Henry Chauncey.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, from Panama Sept. 1, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings the following specie list:

FROM CALIFORNIA.	
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$34,095 95
Panama R. R. Co.	21,817 11
Walter, Watson & H.	211,410 29
Eugene Kelly & Co.	132,100 00
J. & W. Seligman	102,000 00
Weill & Co.	20,337 72
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	69,125 00
Lees & Waller	434,637 18
Wells, Fargo & Co.	$119,[illegible]
Order	37,000 00
Total	$1,[illegible]

FROM ASPINWALL.	
Marcial & Co.	780 00
Wells, Fargo & Co.	800 00
Trescot & Colgate	3,122 00
Order	5,000 00
Total	$9,672 00

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Colombian Minister to Washington—Troops to be Sent to Panama—Failure of an Attempted Revolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

We have news from Bogota, the capital, to the 2d ultimo. There is nothing of much importance. By a decree of President MOSQUERA, the salary of the Colombian Minister to Washington has no longer the security of the Panama Railroad Company for its payment. The Minister of Foreign Affairs writes Señor SOLZAR as follows:

"The citizen President of the United States of Colombia has decided that one-half of the product of the sale of the Panama Railroad Reserves shall be destined solely and without deduction to the object for which it was intended by the contract of Sept. 10, 1857, celebrated between New-Granada and the United States of America, to cancel certain claims pending between the two nations; and the other half to be sent to London to comply with the convention of Oct. 30, 1860, for the payment of interest and the funding of the external debt. The payment of the salaries of the commission which you represent, and other expenses which might have been incurred, the Government will satisfy at a future period."

On the 4th of July the Senate passed unanimously the following resolution:

"The Senate records with satisfaction the memorable Fourth of July, the anniversary of the independence of the United States of America, and it is pleased to record that that gigantic nation has among its most illustrious citizens the names of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, friends, as they were, of humanity and enemies of tyranny."

It is reported that President MOSQUERA will within a few weeks dispatch 400 men to Panama to "guard and protect the transit and to enforce the appearance at Bogota of the national military officers who caused the revolt in Panama, on the 9th of March, 1865, of the battalion of Tiradores," which led to the establishment of the present State Government.

The attempt at revolution in the Province of Chiriqui, in this State, was a failure. A clash occurred between the rebels and the Government force about the middle of August, when GOMEZ, the leader of the Government troops, and OSPINA, the rebel leader, were both killed, and then the balance "made it up" over a *copita* of *anisado*.

The Panama *Star* of the 28th publishes a very severe article on Gen. KILPATRICK in reply to a card of some gentlemen at Valparaiso, who, in indorsing the General, charged the *Star* editor with malicious attacks on him.

Col. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, last week presented in the name of the Company he represents £1,000 to the officers and crew of the British steamer *Tamar* for the services they rendered at the nitro-glycerine explosion, in towing away from the wharf the burning steamer *European*. He also presented to Capt. MOIR, of the *Tamar*, a costly gold watch. This is all very well, so far as it goes; but there can be but little doubt that the wharves and town were saved on the occasion of that disaster by an engine, the private property of Mr. WALTER FIELD, the only fire engine of any kind that the town can boast. The lady passengers who remained voluntarily on board while Capt. MOIR accomplished the "dangerous feat," also deserve praise for their courage; also the man who tied the cable to the burning ship.

The monthly British steamer *Ruahine* left Panama for New-Zealand on the 26th.

The monthly French steamer for St. Nazaire leaves Aspinwall to-day. This line is taking from the British Royal Mail Company pretty nearly all its business from these parts.

The Panama *Star* publishes the following obituary:

"DIED.—At the Aspinwall House, Panama, on the 26th inst., after a few days' illness, Rev. M. O'REILLY, D. D., of Shancough, Meath, Ireland, and lately officiating Priest of St. Mary's Church, San Francisco. The deceased had remained a few days at Acapulco, where it is supposed he contracted typhoid fever, of which he died. The deceased received every care and medical attention during his illness."

I am sorry to announce the death of W. C. SMITH, Esq., Purser of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Champion*, their spare ship at Aspinwall. Mr. SMITH was sick only three days of fever. He died on the 30th of August, and was buried yesterday at Mount Hope.

An unknown man was found dead in a hotel at Aspinwall on the 25th, with his throat cut from ear to ear. He was lately from California, and was either a Scotchman or an American. What is strange in the matter is that no instrument was found in his room with which he could have committed suicide, though, I believe, it is not doubted he fell by his own hands.

The U. S. steamers *Wateree* and *Mohongo* are in this port, and the *Florida* is at Aspinwall.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Chilian Men-of-War—The Chilian Loan—More of the Trouble in the Peruvian Navy—An Italian Slave Ship—Row in a Theatre at Lima.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

By the British steamer *Santiago*, from Callao, to connect with the French steamer *Nouveau Monde* at Aspinwall for St. Nazaire, we have dates from Peru to 22d August, and to 9th from Valparaiso, Chili.

A new steamer of the British Company, to run between Valparaiso and Panama, called the *Panama*, arrived at Valparaiso on the 7th August, in 31 running days from England.

A new Chilian man-of-war, called the *Ne-Shan-Nock*, arrived at Valparaiso from Philadelphia, on the 9th. She passed the *Isabella*, also a new Chilian war-steamer, in the Straits of Magellan. The *Ne-Shan-Nock* reports passing the Spanish ship *Resolucion* in the Straits, "with nearly all on board sick of scurvy, without a rudder and short of provisions." Perhaps!

The loan "finally contracted for by the Chilian Government" amounts to $4,539,000.]

The Chilian Government proposes to exchange with Admiral NUNEZ at Valparaiso the Spaniards taken on the *Covodonga* for Chilians held by the Spanish.

PERU.

Commandante MORENO and all the officers who refused to serve in the Peruvian Navy under JOHN R. TUCKER, deserter from the United States Navy, have arrived at Callao as prisoners on the Peruvian ship *Chalaco*. It is said that the allied fleet will soon leave for the Atlantic with ample funds and full crews to carry the war home to Spain.

A little revolutionary movement in Puno was quickly suppressed.

An Italian ship, the *Cavour*, arrived at Callao on the 17th from Macao, with 503 slaves stolen from that coast. One hundred and thirty died on the passage from close stowage, bad treatment and starvation. How long will civilized nations allow these barbarities?

A letter-writer for the *Chronicle* gives the following account of an opera *émeute* at Lima:

"There has been a great excitement in Lima, ending in an uproar and general break-up. During a performance of "Norma," at the theatre the other evening, the whole of the previous excitement culminated and exploded. We have, as you must know, two prima donnas, and each one, of course, has her own admirers. Had the managers allowed them to have their respective nights, all might have gone well, for there would have been no clashing; but wishing to make "a draw," the unlucky chief of the histrionic corps allowed his two "great guns" to appear together on the same night. "Greek met Greek," and the war began. It was in vain to expostulate with the audience—one or two actors attempted it and only made matters worse—therefore, after the tumult had raged for about half an hour, the theatre had to be cleared by the police, and the two actors were arrested for inciting the disturbance. The result is, therefore, that the opera troupe have left the city and country for Chili, having sailed on the steamer of the 20th."

BRAZIL.

The Port and Town of Pernambuco—The Magnificent Harbor—The Reefs, Bars and Channels—Importance and Advantages of the Port—Immigration from the United States.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PERNAMBUCO, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

The great interest which has recently been manifested in the United States with regard to the vast Empire of Brazil leads me to believe that some remarks on the situation and trade of this port, with a brief summary of current events, may not be devoid of interest to your readers.

THE PORT OF PERNAMBUCO,

generally called by Brazilians the City of Recife, is the political capital of the Province of Pernambuco, and is situated in lat. 8° 3' 6'' S., long. 34° 51' 7'' W., at the confluence of the rivers Capibaribe and Beberibe. The channel formed by the union of these rivers constitutes the harbor of the port. This harbor is confined on the west by the coast, and on the east by a remarkable natural wall, or reef of rocks. The Portuguese word for reef is *recife*, whence the name of the city. Many of your readers are acquainted with the fact that a reef extends from near Bahia, on the south of this, to Cape St. Roque on the north, the general direction of which is nearly parallel to the coast, and not far from it. Near the port of Pernambuco this reef is generally above the level of high tides, and is nearly vertical on the side toward the land, thus forming one of the most wonderful natural harbors in the world, and enabling vessels to lie close to this curious breakwater. Commencing at an island south of the city, it follows nearly a right line, in the direction N. 25° E., up to the bar, being a distance of about 2½ miles.

At the end of the prominent part of the reef is the light-house of the *Picao bar*. Eighty yards north of the light-house is the rock known to seamen as the *tartaruga* (turtle.) North of this rock is a depression in the reef of about 120 yards in extent, forming the channel by which vessels of moderate size generally enter the harbor. The flow of the tide through this channel arrests, to some extent, the sands brought down by the river, and forms the Picao bar before spoken of. Vessels drawing 18 feet of water have crossed this bar at high tide, but the pilots do not generally care to bring in vessels drawing more than about 16 feet.

North of this channel the reef again elevates itself for a distance of five hundred yards, but this portion of its extent is always covered with from six to ten feet of water. The reef then disappears entirely for a distance of over half a mile, and here the river forms the "*barra do poço*." On two-thirds of this bar the depth of water is from fifteen to twenty-four feet, and on the remainder only fifteen feet. Between this point and the shore is the *poço*, or well, a deep body of water. North of "*barra do poço*" to some distance above Olinda Point the reef again rises, but is entirely covered with water to the depth of from six to eight feet.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES.

Nature has done well her part toward making this the most important port on the Atlantic coast of South America, but the people of Brazil have not taken measures to improve the advantages which might result from the possession of a port so near to the great ocean highway. Any person who has ever examined MAURY's wind and current charts will see that this port is very near to the track of all vessels crossing the equator bound around either Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, as well as of those from the Pacific and Indian Oceans homeward bound.

The commanders of the British pirates, which so effectually crippled our commerce during the late rebellion, thoroughly understood this matter, and it was in this vicinity that many of their captures were made. If vessels of any size could enter this port to refit, to repair damages and to obtain coal, it would soon be one of the greatest ports of call in the world; as it is, hundreds of vessels annually anchor in the outer roads—calling for orders, to obtain provisions and to repair damages, and when too large to enter the inner harbor they anchor outside, where they lie with perfect safety.

AMERICAN SHIPS IN PORT.

The only American vessels now in port are the ship *La Duchesse de Orleans*, of Baltimore, and the schooner *J. J. Williamson*, of New-Orleans—both in distress. The former a ship of about 800 tons, is from Thome, Chili.

On the morning of the 9th inst., at about 3 o'clock, she came into collision with an unknown vessel by which she lost both main and mizzen-masts, with all attached, besides sustaining other injuries. Fortunately she succeeded in getting to this port, where she will, it is hoped, be speedily repaired and enabled to proceed on her voyage to Baltimore.

The schooner *J. J. Williamson* (formerly the *R. W. Troth*, of Baltimore,) left New-Orleans on the 9th of May, bound for Rio de Janeiro, having been chartered to convey a party of emigrants to the latter port. She had a very long passage—about 73 days—experienced much heavy weather, and arrived here leaking badly.

She has been hove down for examination of her hull, and will probably be repaired very soon. In the meantime a portion of her passengers are examining the lands about one hundred miles west of this, having been provided with facilities for so doing by the President of the Province.

IMMIGRATION.

While I am very glad that those of our Southern brethren who cannot accept the situation of affairs at home are coming to Brazil, and while I believe that capitalists might add to their wealth by assisting to develop the resources of this country, I am very sorry that many of our loyal young men who have more enterprise than money come out here forgetful of the fact that there is no country in the world where the reward of labor is greater than in the United States of America.

I know that many who have been induced to come to Brazil through reading very truthful descriptions of the perpetual Summer, the luxuriant vegetation, gorgeously beautiful birds and flowers, &c., or from very untruthful circulars issued by interested parties, promising high wages and easy service, have found, when it was too late, that they were in a foreign country, unable to speak the language and without the means of support. In such cases, both loyal and disloyal apply to the United States Consul for that assistance which his means and salary do not permit him always to afford; and at the same time nine-tenths of them have unwisely left home without a proper passport from the Department of State, whereby to prove their nationality, while the most disloyal are loudest in their complaints of the Government because it only provides for the relief of destitute American *seamen*. I confess I do not think that the attempts now being made to form colonies of American emigrants will prove very successful so far as the parties most interested—viz.: the emigrants themselves—are concerned.

THE NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL LINE OF STEAMERS.

The movement will help, however, to swell the receipts of the new line of steamers between your port and Brazil, and I most heartily wish success to the Steamship Company. By the way, we are unfortunately without a vessel of this line this month. We knew that the time of departure from New-York was to be changed, but singular to relate, the agents here were not informed that the Company did not intend to send out a steamer this month, and the remarks which our British friends make when comparing the regularity of their line with the irregularity of ours are by no means pleasant to Americans here, who are jealously careful of the reputation of everything American.

However, we learned by the English mail of yesterday that a good and strong company have taken hold of the line of United States and Brazil mail steamships, and we confidently hope for increased speed, perfect regularity in date of arrival, and, what is of great importance, moderate fares.

PERSONAL.

The British mail steamship *Rhone* arrived here yesterday from Southampton, bringing Gen. WEBB, the very efficient Minister of the United States to Brazil, who is about to resume the duties of his mission at Rio de Janeiro. The General has been exceedingly ill, in fact, dangerously so, during the past week, but is now out of all danger. His return to Rio de Janeiro will be hailed with satisfaction by the Government of Brazil, as well as by his countrymen and associates of the diplomatic corps. There is a frankness in the General's diplomatic course which contrasts favorably with the duplicity frequently dignified by the name of diplomacy, and this, perhaps, as much as anything else has made him a favorite with this Government; and, no doubt, the great desire which Brazilian statesmen evince for more intimate and friendly relations with the Government of the United States is in a great measure owing to the efforts of our Minister.

Another distinguished American citizen has made hosts of friends in Brazil, from the Emperor down to the most humble man who has met with him. I allude to Professor AGASSIZ. As the learned Professor passed here on the 8th inst., homeward bound, you will, no doubt, hear of the results of his labors and of his scientific investigations in Brazil long before this can reach you. Professor AGASSIZ speaks in the warmest manner of the kindness shown to him and the assistance rendered by the Emperor, DON PEDRO II.

THE BRAZILIAN EMPEROR.

Brazil is singularly fortunate in having a ruler whose private life is blameless, whose desire for the welfare of his people is unselfish, and whose policy as a statesman is marked by a wise liberality, while in scientific acquirements he is probably the foremost of crowned heads.

The liberality of his Government in throwing open to the competition of the world the coasting trade of the Empire, for a period of eighteen months, may prove to some of our countrymen a very valuable concession. The decree which permits foreign vessels to engage in the coastwise trade does not make any exceptions in favor of the present line of Brazilian steamers plying between Rio de Janeiro and Para, and, therefore, offers a golden opportunity to some of your enterprising owners of steamships to engage in an enterprise the business of which has already been developed, and which promises to be quite profitable. If the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company would add to their enterprise a line between Rio and Para it would enable them to run each line with more economy, and would, it seems to me, in many ways advance their interests. But whatever is to be done in that respect must be done quickly, or British capitalists will secure the prize.

TRADE STATISTICS.

In this connection some statistics in regard to the trade of this port may interest your mercantile readers. In writing a hasty letter I cannot look up the data so as to speak with perfect correctness in every item, but the number of foreign vessels entered at this port during the year ended June 30, was about 500, averaging nearly 400 tons each. This does not include the vessels calling in the outer roads for orders, supplies, &c. The value of foreign merchandise entered at the custom-house of this port is about nine millions of dollars, gold, annually. The most important articles of import are manufactures of cotton, wool, silk and linen, flour, meats, butter, lard, codfish, wines and liquors, hardware, hats, boots and shoes, glass and earthenware, kerosene and other oils, coals, clothing, powder and paper. A fraction over half the total importations comes from Great Britain, and about one-fifth from France. Portugal figures next and then the United States of America.

Flour is the principal article of import from the United States. The total annual receipts of this article amount to about 120,000 barrels, of which from 80,000 to 90,000 barrels usually come from the United States. For some months past great complaints have been made as to the quality of flour sent from the United States to this market. Shippers who are not acquainted with the wants of the port should bear in mind that it is the high-priced *fancy brands* that meet with the readiest sale. Trieste flour usually sells for $2 per barrel more than American. Great quantities of kerosene oil have been brought here during the last three years, and its consumption is constantly increasing. Occasionally the market becomes overstocked, but as a general thing it pays fairly. A year ago cotton gins paid a large profit, but at present the market is overstocked. 1,655 cotton-gins have been received at this port from the United States during the last six months, and certainly no more will be needed for some time to come. The value of articles exported from this to the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1866, amounted, in United States gold currency, to the sum of $711,802 63 against $409,984 88 in 1864-65; $763,318 19 in 1863-64, and $1,005,229 34 in 1862-63. Sugar, cotton and hides form the bulk of the exports. New-York received two-thirds of the above, and the balance went chiefly to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston receiving an occasional shipment.

During the last three years the greater part of the exports to the United States were carried under the British flag. Hereafter it is to be hoped that our own vessels will have the greater part of the carrying trade between this and our own ports.

This subject is very fruitful in ideas, on which I might dilate at greater length, but I fear I have already trespassed too much on valuable space, and for the present I must leave it, although reluctantly. In the future I may be able to give your readers some idea of the peculiarities of the country and descriptions of the manners and customs of the Brazilians. Until opportunity offers, *adeos*. * * *

MEXICO.

An Error Corrected.

We give the following translations from Mexican papers in explanation and correction of an error into which our correspondent at Mexico has fallen:

From L'Ere Nouvelle, Aug. 1, 1866.

The manner in which general history is written in the United States, and particularly the history of Mexico, is too well known to cause us to wonder at anything. But what is more incredible is that a correspondent writing from the very City of Mexico should address to a New-York newspaper news absolutely false. Still we have an example of it under our eyes.

It is the NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent who has the unenviable honor of this innovation. In a letter of the month of last June this "well informed" newsmonger announces that the English bank located in Capuchinas-street has suspended payment. His narrative contains every possible detail; the crowd besieging the cashier, Mr. NEWBOLD; the efforts of this gentleman in reassuring it; the precise hour in which this establishment closed its doors; the rapidity with which the news was propagated, and the impression produced by it. The figures of the assets of the bank were even put down and modestly fixed at two millions of dollars—everything, in fact, was related with the greatest precision.

And still we never knew the first word of all this affair!

This time, however, the adventure is simply amusing, because, thanks to a prompt denial, it has given rise to no injurious consequences. But we advise the correspondent of the TIMES to be hereafter more scrupulous in his information. Granted that a journalist unacquainted with the country he speaks of may, if he wishes, indulge in fanciful inventions, but incorrect statements are inexcusable when people are writing upon things they have under their eyes. The responsibility incurred is then so much the greater, as the foreign readers believe in what he says, and take his assertions as positive.

From the Estafette, Aug. 3, 1866.

We have more than once had the opportunity to correct the inexactitude of the information the anonymous correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES sends to that paper. As far as he has been giving vent to his sympathies for the Republic and the Juarists, and spoken of the imaginary defeats of the Imperialists, the evil has not been very great. We only wondered at the facility with which certain American newspapers receive their inoffensive statements, and we did not think any more about it.

Unfortunately it is not only in relation to political events that the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES indulges in misrepresentation; he also attacks, with unexampled brutality, the most respectable private interests. Thus he invents in his correspondence of the 10th of last June a story calculated to do injury to the credit of one of the most honorable and important banks of Mexico.

In going backward to the news received in Mexico concerning the English financial crisis, it will be remembered that the "Bank of London" was put in the number of the financial institutions which had been carried away by the crash; the effect produced by a confusion of names upon the minds of a small number of persons who imagined that it was the mother bank, represented in Mexico by the Bank of London, Mexico and South America, will also be remembered. But it was not long before the impression had vanished, and the following day this temporary mistake was completely dissipated. Well, it is concerning that incident that the correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES furnishes the most incorrect and astonishing article. [Here follows the article, already published in our paper.]

The effect produced in New-York upon the correspondents of the bank whose credit was thus questioned with such unpardonable levity, may easily be imagined. It is but a month later that the reception of letters of advice came to certify that the regular course of the operations of the bank had not experienced the least interruption.

The NEW-YORK TIMES was then requested to publish a rectification, which appeared in its columns of the 10th of last July.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONS' TOURNAMENT.

Review of Last Week's Playing—The Prizes, and What Has Been Done to Win Them—A Grave Charge—Collusion of Players.

Up to and inclusive of Saturday night last, fifteen regular games had been played in the tournament of the State and Provincial champions now being held at the Hippotheatron. Six of the contestants have played four times, and two (HARRISON and FOLEY) three. Altogether twenty-eight games will have to be played, unless there should be a tie, of which there is every likelihood—not perhaps for the first prize, but for the second.

Last May, JOSEPH DION, of Montreal, defeated JOHN DEERY, and bore away to his home beyond the St. Lawrence the golden cue emblematic of the championship of American billiards. The next best player in Canada is the American champion's younger brother, CYRILLE, who is one of the contestants in the present tourney, and it would appear as if he had resolved to imitate the brilliant example of JOSEPH, and carry back to Montreal, as substantial evidence that he had been here and exhibited his handiwork with the cue to advantage, the emblem of the championship of the State and Provincial champions. Thus far he has played four games, defeating PLUNKETT, FRAWLEY, MCCARTHY and DANIELS. Of the three opponents he has yet to encounter, FOLEY is considered the most formidable, though it must be confessed that his playing has greatly disappointed his friends. It should, however, be stated, in extenuation of his non-success so far, that, owing to the illness and consequent absence on Thursday of Mr. HUBBELL, the proposed order of playing had to be departed from; and thus Mr. FOLEY, who was himself suffering from illness, had to play out of his turn. Being too ill to feel that interest in his play which is the chief guarantee of success at billiards, he was beaten by inferior players—in the afternoon by HARRISON and in the evening by MCCARTHY. FOLEY, who hitherto has never been beaten in a match, is the best "nurser" in the tournament, and by long odds the most accurate in "banking" with the mace; and while "around the table" he is excelled only by DION, scarcely one of the other contestants is his equal in judgment.

The prospect is that PLUNKETT will win the handsome billiard-table, which is the second prize. He has yet to encounter FOLEY, HARRISON and HUBBELL. Should he be successful in two of these games only, there will probably be one or two ties for the second prize.

For the third and fourth prizes, which respectively go to the maker of the best general average and the maker of the highest run, the chances of FRAWLEY and HARRISON are the best at present. FRAWLEY has not won a game out of four. Nevertheless, he has made the best general average next to HARRISON and DION and PLUNKETT, and besides has made the best run. As the averages of PLUNKETT and DION are considered valueless, in view of these men being the probable winners of the first and second prizes, and in that event being ineligible for any other, no matter what may be their grand average or best run, FRAWLEY and HARRISON are booked by the knowing ones as the winners, if not of both silver service set and gold watch-and chain, certainly of the silver. The present commanding positions of HARRISON and FRAWLEY were obtained through the contest between them on Friday afternoon. The average of the winner, HARRISON, was 17½. FRAWLEY should have won, however. Three of the effects of this contrary result would have been an average of 24 for the winner, an average of 18¾ for the loser, and a run by FRAWLEY of 288 instead of 140. The game should have been concluded at all events on the 23d inning, if not on the 21st. Then the "run" for the gold watch and chain would have been 237, and the average for the service set 20½. It was a singular contest, nothing like it has ever been seen at the East. Even the balls moved singularly; they were well together fourteen times, and all in a heap at the commencement of eight different innings. HARRISON banked once with the butt end of his cue, and, as it happened, with just sufficient force to set the balls up for his opponent. On the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third inning, HARRISON, who was so near "game" that any run he could make would not be worth the having, left the balls for FRAWLEY, who could have made—and would have made, had he not, as he afterward stated, become "unusualy nervous"—either 288, 239, or 237. There was no safety played; HARRISON made a foul shot on his twenty-third inning, and left all four balls within a radius of eight inches, while FRAWLEY was playing the balls so left, HARRISON never rose from his seat at the other end of the table to see whether they were "frozen," as from their contiguity they must have been two or three times. An incident that occurred before the game was half over, and before the most glaring evidences were given of collusion, if collusion really existed, will serve to show the opinion of the contest entertained by experts. Sitting together were three prominent billiard men, over whose faces ever and anon a smile full of meaning would flit. At last, one says: "This is a noble game. These players are very friendly." "It is a nice game," said another. "Let's go out," was the laconic remark of the third, and all three left the hall. The contest may have been as honest as those which had preceded it, but it certainly did not have that look; and it was with the greatest difficulty that another prominent billiardeit present was deterred from publicly denouncing the game and putting a stop to it. It is understood that the players will be required to make an explanation of their conduct before the tournament is concluded. Certainly the dignity no less than the interests of the other contestants would seem to demand an early investigation of the matter, while, as for Messrs. FRAWLEY and HARRISON, who, to say the least, have been unfortunate, it is due to them that they should be speedily vindicated from the grave suspicion engendered by their singular game of Friday last. That game is now spoken of everywhere, and in no case that we have heard in other than uncomplimentary terms; and the sooner that is made clear which is now obscure, the better for billiards generally and professional players in particular.

The appended tables, compiled from the official record, will be found instructive, as showing the relative positions of the contestants, the number of times they have banked, the number of innings they have lost through accidentally pocketing the cue-ball off a count, their deliberate plays for safety, &c.:

PLAYERS.	Games Won	Games Lost	Innings	No. of Points	Best Average
Dion	4	0	185	2,004	11 29-43
Plunkett	3	1	179	1,861	16 4-31
Daniels	2	2	185	1,655	10 31-32
McCarthy	2	2	196	1,702	11 17-44
Foley	1	2	140	1,182	9 43-45
Frawley	0	4	163	1,661	15 8-29
Hubbell	1	3	225	1,875	9 32-52
Harrison	2	1	126	4,497	17 8-29

PLAYERS.	General Average	Best Run	Banks	Counts*	Safety†	Pockets‡
Dion	10 154-185	127	8	4	24	9
Plunkett	10 71-179	117	9	3	25	3
Daniels	8 150-185	80	9	0	25	3
McCarthy	9 28-196	99	14	2	19	10
Foley	8 40-144	110	15	7	20	9
Frawley	10 31-163	141	6	3	11	8
Hubbell	8 75-225	94	20	3	19	10
Harrison	11 11-126	98	7	2	10	5

*Counts by Banking; †Deliberate strokes for safety; ‡Accidental pockets off a count.

FOLEY and HARRISON have played three games only, the others four.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Twentieth Ward Johnson Club.

At a regular meeting of the National Union Johnson Club, of the Twentieth Ward, held pursuant to adjournment, Sept. 8, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The custom prevails in all well-organized associations to declare their principles, we, the members of the National Union Johnson Club, of the Twentieth Ward, earnestly believing in his heart that the President intends to do what is right, and his loyalty being well known, we are willing to trust our national honor and personal prosperity in his hands. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we view with deep concern the present unsettled condition of our country, and hope that conciliation and harmony will prevail in the councils of the nation, and to that end we indorse the declaration of principles adopted by the Philadelphia Convention of Aug. 14, 1866.

Resolved, That as Union-loving men, who desire to have the country restored to its former peace and tranquillity at the earliest practicable moment, we have the fullest confidence in ANDREW JOHNSON, and are satisfied to trust him with the Union and the Constitution, believing both to be safe in his hands, and hope that he will go on with the good work until North, South, East and West are all once more united and a happy people.

Resolved, That the Convention of Conservative men, about to assemble at Albany on Tuesday next, the 11th inst., have our entire confidence, and we will cheerfully indorse the nominee of that body for Governor of this State, knowing full well that he will be a gentleman of sterling integrity and one who will stand by the national policy of ANDREW JOHNSON.

Resolved, That this organization desire the delegates from this City and County to use every effort to procure the nomination of Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, he being our unanimous choice for Governor of the Empire State.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the NEW-YORK TIMES and New-York *Herald*.

THOS. J. BARR, Chairman.
JOHN J. RABINEAU, Secretary.

Kings County Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

The following delegates to the State Convention at Albany were elected on Saturday:

First District.—Delegates—James Fitzgerald, P. J. McNamara. Alternates—J. W. Walsh, John Paulding.

Second District.—Delegates—Samuel K. Boyd, James Corboy. Alternates—Joseph O'Conner, Thos. Keating.

Third District.—Delegates—Alexander Cunningham, Lewis F. Newman. Alternates—Wm. Burtis, P. Sullivan.

Fourth District.—Delegates—Wm. B. Lewis, Wm. Marrin. Alternates—Wm. Bryan, Thos. H. York.

Fifth District.—Delegates—Thos. H. Faron, James H. Cornwell. Alternates—Wm. Rogers, Wm. Powers.

Sixth District.—Delegates—Robert W. Steele, John Linskey. Alternates—Harris Comstock, John Tucker.

Seventh District.—Delegates—Martin Evans, John R. Wildes. Alternates—William H. Attmore, Charles B. Wylie.

The Fifth District Conservative Convention elected Thomas Kinsella and Thomas Murray as delegates to the State Convention.

German Politics.

Since the renomination of Gov. FENTON, in spite of all the protests of the German population several meetings of the Executive Committee of the German societies and organizations, appointed by the mass meeting held at Union-square on the 4th day of June last, in opposition to the Metropolitan Excise and Sunday Law, were held at the Steuben House, No. 295 Browery. Mr. JOHN J. FREEDMAN, Chairman of the Special Committee previously appointed for the purpose of maturing a plan of organization, submitted an elaborate report advocating a complete German organization throughout the State, and proving by statistics that the number of German voters in the State amounted to seventy-five thousand, which report, on motion, was unanimously adopted. On motion, the Executive Committee resolved to call a general meeting of all the delegates of the German societies and organizations of New-York and its vicinity, to be held on Sunday next, for the purpose of ratifying the plan of organization. The Executive Committee further decided to send a delegation to the Conservative State Convention to be held at Albany on Tuesday, for the purpose of conferring about the candidates to be nominated, and urging the passage of resolutions pledging the Conservative Party to a repeal of the most odious provisions of the Excise and Sunday law; that in case the mission of the delegation should be successful, the prominent German places of New-York on receipt of the news should hoist their flags in response; that the delegation, in conjunction with all other German delegates in attendance upon said Convention, issue an address to the German voters of the State of New-York, and that in the course of the campaign a great mass meeting be held at Union-square, to be attended by all the Societies of the City of New-York and its vicinity in a body, accompanied by their flags, and that all other societies and organizations throughout the State be invited to send delegations to said mass meeting.

Politics in the Pulpit.

SERMON BY REV. T. F. HILDRETH.

Last evening Trinity M. E. Church, in Thirty-fourth-street, was filled with an attentive congregation. The subject announced for discourse was "Politics in the Pulpit." Rev. T. F. HILDRETH occupied the pulpit and selected as his text the following:

"Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."

The preacher said he had not come into the presence of that congregation to discuss the interest of any political party, nor was he the representative of any party, but he intended in regard to politics to view the great issues before the nation in the light of Gospel truth. When nations endeavored to divorce God from their policy of Government, they failed to secure for their peoples comfort and peace. The testimony of history was such as to show that where the standard laid down in the text "Righteousness exalteth a nation," was set at naught, that people, that Government, suffered God's displeasure. It did not follow that the existence of political parties gave them the right to establish the policy of a Government, for as the interests of the whole people are intrusted to Government, so it must frame its policy and its plans with a view to the most extensive benefit to the individual or to the whole people. A Government, then, must be viewed in its acts, according to the most common and yet the loftiest standard or platform of justice and righteousness. He would not take any narrow politician's view of the subject, but endeavor to see what was God's conception of what constituted justice in governmental actions and governmental policy. He had no sympathy with the sensitiveness which regarded it improper to discuss questions of Government in the pulpit. It was the province as well as the duty of the pulpit to take cognizance of all moral questions—to stigmatize moral wrongs in politics as in other phases of life. A man could not be morally wrong in politics, and be at the same time morally right out of politics. We must look at this as we would upon our literature. We must preach against immorality in party politics, we must pray against it, and sing against it. Parties come to us only with the question of success in their hands, caring but little for platforms or resolutions, except as they might draw men toward making majorities. If the Radical ticket can succeed, let us vote it; if the Conservative ticket stands a chance of success, let us go in on that side; whatever we do, let us succeed. It was not merely are we right? are we just? but, can we succeed? The past history of public questions has shown us that the politician has even been playing upon the strings of every moral and religious sentiment. They have used the Sabbath question, and the temperance question, and the slavery question; and yet they had charged wrong and impropriety upon the pulpit for preaching on those subjects in the light of God's word instead of in the light of party success. The Church has ever identified itself on the side of Righteousness, even in revolutions. In our own Revolution Christian ministers took their places before the people, with rifles by their side, to defend the right of truth and justice, in case of necessity for their use.

In regard to Slavery he had to confess that but for the negligence of pulpit duty the great civil war which had visited the nation never would have taken place. He made the confession with humiliation and prayed God to pardon him for that wrong. When slavery became national the pulpits were in duty bound to preach against the iniquity in order to save the people and purify the national heart. When Solomon went after strange gods, took unto himself many wives, in his old age God said to him, "Because thou hast done this thing I will, &c." So with one Solomon, when slavery was no longer merely *in* the nation, but because the sin *of* the nation. He never treated this question of slavery as a political one; but as a question of open and avowed violation of the law of God. He then alluded to the fact that the nation never was so morally strong as when it came forth from the seething fires of rebellion. For the sacrifice of life we had made, liberty came forth; in America no breath of air was breathed by any slave. Our nation came out of the struggle with the eleven hostile States within its grasp, having won them back in the name of God and Liberty. One thing more was necessary, that was to consecrate this power, and that was to make freedom complete and real. Of the freedmen (he said), religion demands that they shall be free men. Religion demands the standard of manhood as the status of the unemancipated slave. That they do not possess all the accomplishments of modern civilization is no reason why they should not be allowed the rights of citizenship. Religion demanded all the rights of citizens and men for those four million of freed people. He demanded these rights in the name of eternal life and eternal right—in the name of the church, in the name of Christ. He demanded that our schools be opened to those people, and they be taught to read and write, and all the blessings of freedom.

We want also to make treason odious. This was the doctrine of religion. God's standard of righteousness demands true repentance, not the mere form, while the disloyal and sinful spirit still occupies the heart. Was it righteousness to take the rebels who hewed down ourb rothers and sons on the battlefield and place them in the high places of Government? He who gives preferment to traitors encourages treason. If Christians will do their duty we are safe for the future. The Christian citizen must see to it that duty is performed according to the standard of righteousness and justice, and the Republic will yet be saved. God is now moving among the nations; the bell of liberty is now booming from the heavens, calling upon nations and peoples to establish liberty.

The Cholera.

Six cases of cholera were reported on the Health bulletin yesterday. Of these two resulted in death. The following is the list:

MARY MORRISON on board a canal-boat at the foot of Vesey-street.

ADAM FISCHER, German, aged 45 years, of Sixty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue; died in hospital Sept. 9.

ANNA FISCHER, aged 45, wife of the above, died Sept. 9.

MARY HEALEY, a native of Ireland, aged 41, taken ill at Thames-street, and sent to the hospital.

TIMOTHY RICOLL, of No. 140 Cherry-street; no particulars.

JAMES FITZPATRICK, Ireland, aged 22 years, boatman, sent to hospital from No. 11 Whitehall-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SUNDAY BOAT-RACING ON THE EAST RIVER.—For several weeks past two large parties of young men, calling themselves the "Battery Boys" and the "Hook Boys," have been in the habit of meeting at the foot of Grand-street, East River, and racing row-boats, for stakes, it is alleged. The Police have been unremitting in their efforts to break up the nuisance, but have always been repulsed until yesterday, when a force of men under Sergeants BABCOCK and BUCKMAN, of the Seventh Precinct, took the matter into hand with the determination "to do or die." They proceeded to the scene of operations, where they found that the race was then being interrupted by a general fight between the occupants of the two contending boats. The boats had been drawn close together in the middle of the river, giving a splendid opportunity for short hits and heavy blows on both sides. The engagement soon became general, the friends of the combatants in the surrounding boats belaboring each other quite freely. Observing that the Police had arrived, and that they were likely soon to be after them, the fighters in the race-boat *East River* were induced by their friends to forsake her, and then make tracks with them, which they did. All the parties then hastily left the scene, and the empty boat, not less than 20 feet in length, was soon secured by the officers, who shouldered it and actually carried it to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, where it is to be retained, for the present, at least, as a trophy of the victorious conflict between the Police and the rowdies who have for so long a time been engaged in the illegal sport of boat-racing on the Sabbath. No arrests were made.

FALL OF A CHILD FROM THE SECOND STORY OF A HOUSE.—At about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a child one year of age named JOHN GORMAN, fell from the second story of the rear house No. 217 Canal-street, during the temporary absence of its mother from the room, striking its head upon the pavement below, and thus receiving injuries from which it can scarcely recover.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—Officers KING and LYON, of the Tenth Precinct, yesterday succeeded in recovering a number of articles stolen by MILLER and BERNHARDT. From JAMES WHITE, of No. 147 Rivington-street, they obtained 2 pairs of linen pantaloons, 1 opera glass, 1 ladies' woolen jacket and a spy-glass. From GOODWIN's, No. 83 Grand-street, 1 frock-coat and a pawn ticket. From No. 606 Eighth-avenue, 2 vests and 1 pair of pantaloons. From D. B. BAILEY, No. 65 East Thirty-first-street, 1 lace shawl.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

PLYMOUTH SABBATH-SCHOOL—ANNUAL OPENING CEREMONIES.—The Sunday-School room of Plymouth Church, on Cranberry-street, was thronged with ladies and gentlemen yesterday afternoon, to witness the opening exercises after the annual vacation. There were present about six hundred children, all neatly attired, and, together with the floral decorations of the room, the whole presented a very pleasing and cheerful appearance. The platform was occupied by several clergymen from this and other cities. The opening address was made by the Superintendent, Mr. R. W. RAYMOND, and remarks applicable to the occasion were made by several other gentlemen. At the conclusion a huge bouquet, composed of smaller ones, was divided and presented to the teachers. The exercises were of an interesting character throughout.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND TEMPERANCE MEETINGS ON FORT GREENE.—Religious services under the auspices of the Brooklyn Christian Union, were held on Fort Greene yesterday afternoon, commencing shortly after 3 o'clock. A large tent, capable of sheltering, perhaps, one thousand persons from the sun, having been placed in position, the congregation assembled in front of the platform to join in the services. Rev. Mr. WATERBURY presided. The opening hymn, "Blow ye the trumpet, blow," &c., having been sung, a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER, of the Centennary Methodist Episcopal Church. After the singing of another hymn, "Come ye who love the Lord," Mr. MCALLISTER preached an impressive sermon from the 14th verse, 15th chapter of Luke, "He began to be in want," which was attentively listened to by all present. Other speakers followed, and singing and the doxology concluded the services.

Previous to the religious exercises a temperance meeting, under direction of the Central Temperance Association of Kings County, was held in the immediate vicinity. A platform under the shade of a tree, having been erected, an audience of several hundred soon gathered around. Dr. GEORGE I. BENNETT presided, and addresses were made by P. J. BOWAN, of Boston, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. DOYLE, Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER and Dr. BENNETT, all of whom depicted the evils of intemperance, and held forth the advantage to be derived by associating themselves with the total abstinence association. The present Excise law was commended, and every voter was urged not to cast his ballot for any man who was not pledged to sustain it. CARDOZO's decision was denounced and the action of the Judges of the Supreme Court in declaring the law constitutional, was highly commended. Several songs were sung and the assemblage dispersed.

DARING BUT UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning the residence No. 12 South Eleventh-street, E. D., was entered by two burglars through a rear third story window, and entirely ransacked; but some of the ladies in the household were awakened by the noise they made, and screamed loudly. This alarmed the burglars, and they immediately fled, abandoning the booty which they had gathered up. Officer MARRYATT, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, heard the screams of the ladies, and repaired to the place, but the burglars had succeeded in making good their escape at the rear of the house. They reached the third story window by placing a ladder on the shed. The ladder was stolen, probably, from some place in the neighborhood, and the officer took it to the station house.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—The cholera is fast disappearing. On Saturday but one case was reported, and yesterday the following two only: EDWARD MCCABE, aged 8 years; No. 248 Gold-street; in collapse; Sept. 8, P. M. Had eaten green grapes. MARGARET LEANY, aged 25; no proper residence; had been a servant and sent off by the family. Taken to the Park Hospital. In consequence of the disappearance of the epidemic in the Twelfth Ward, the Hamilton-avenue Hospital has been closed. All patients are therefore sent to the Park Hospital.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A little boy named WILLIAM FOSTER, aged 7 years, fell overboard at the foot of Fulton-street on Saturday evening and would have been drowned but for the exertions of Mr. ISAAC ALLEN, of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, New-York, who jumped into the river and drew him safely to shore. Mrs. JOHN MORRELL, of No. 12 Franklin-place, took charge of the little fellow until he had recovered sufficiently to be sent to his parents' residence, No. 54 Hicks-street.

ROBBED.—A man named HUGH ARMSTRONG was found lying in Henry-street, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, suffering from an injured hip, and also somewhat from the effects of liquor. On being taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station House by Officer VAUGHAN, he stated that he had been knocked down and robbed of $180, but could give no description of his assailants. He was taken to his home in Pacific-street, between Henry and Hicks streets.

THE EXCISE LAW.—It was anticipated that, in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the sale of liquor, the saloons would be closed yesterday. Such was not the case, however. Those who sold liquor before the decision was rendered continued to sell as heretofore, without interference from the authorities.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE IN NEWARK.—At 1:35 A. M., yesterday, a fire was discovered in the extensive frame carpenter-shop of EZRA REED, situated on Mulberry near Pennington-street, Newark. The fire-alarm was sounded, which was responded to with alacrity, and although the flames had gained great headway, the firemen succeeded in confining them to the interior of the building, but the inside was nearly gutted. The damage to the building, materials and workmen's tools is estimated at about $2,000. Mr. REED's loss is covered by insurance, but in what companies was not ascertained. The origin of the fire is unknown, but this having been the third fire in the same building within the past six months, there is no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary.

PITCHING PENNIES AND BALL PLAYING.—Chief of Police CLARK, of Newark, having of late received numerous complaints from the residents in the outskirts of the city of annoyances by boys engaging in ball playing, pitching pennies and other games on the Sabbath, has determined to put a stop to the practice. Yesterday the Policemen on duty were instructed to arrest all parties found engaged in the desecration of the Sabbath, and the result was the capture of about a dozen boys during yesterday afternoon, all of whom were placed in the lock-up. During the evening the friends of several of the prisoners appeared at the Station-house and effected their release by paying a fine of $3, in accordance with instructions from the Recorder.

[Advertisement.]

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity," BURNETT's UNRIVALED COLOGNE WATER AND COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 9—*In steamship Atalanta, from London and Havre*—Charles de Waal and wife, H. Coert, Helen Coert, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Wheeler, John Brun, Mrs. C. Nansar, Miss Mary Nansar, Mr. Vanpelt, wife and son, Arthur Eaton, Samuel Ritzenmoller, E. Isaacs, Mrs. Isaacs, J. Pinnikowski, Edwin Buibin, J. J. Gray, Jules Boye, J. R. Haack, B. Schmidt, L. Stroebel, Marie Stroebel, Miss C. Stroebel, Mrs. L. Baum, Miss F. Baum, O. Keller, H. Hironesans, H. Schwartz, C. Blenkett, G. A. Willis, N. Magaran, M. Neuzel, Miss S. Seligman, Fannie Levinger, Peter Uley, Martin Plum, Antonio Leitz, Miss J. Rosenbusth, Miss F. Schuler, F. Hyams, F. Moor, Misses Jesse, Edith, Florence and Mary Moor, Miss Esther Duggan, J. R. Weir, Charles E. Solthurst, M. Martin, Misses Amelia and Julia Martin, John Heckstone, W. E. Thompson, R. Hayne, Mrs. W. Mintz, Miss Nelly Mintz, Miss Price, Carl Hacker, J. Selfreser, Mr. and Mrs. Kaiser, Misses Anna and Emma Kaiser, Emile Saxer, Louis Hafelin, Miss F. Obermaner, and 307 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah—F. M. Freeman, D. S. Newcomb, C. Burkhart and lady, M. Smith, A. P. Peckam, Mr. Johnson, Miss E. Stevenson, Mrs. J. G. Doon and son, G. N. Osgood, M. Rosenthal, M. Harrison, C. J. Beatty, A. S. Beggell, C. Geneiss, Mrs. C. Rawls, Mrs. T. W. Shea and son, R. P. York, J. A. Chonery, S. S. Smith, J. C. Sterns, J. W. Haywood, J. W. Smith, Jno. Keser, B. W. McFarland, G. Russell, D. F. Kelly, Mrs. C. Ept, Mrs. Headman, Mrs. E. L. Harris, E. J. Van and lady, Miss G. Fortune, A. B. Ives, J. H. Campbell, Jno. Nicholson, F. S. Blair, W. Bennett, E. F. Metcalf, J. S. Kreemer, J. H. Sneder, A. Rippard, S. Overstreet, E. Hurlbut, W. H. Bennett, S. W. Meyer, W. Nibo, G. W. Caldwell and wife, T. J. Stewart, J. A. Villalonga, G. H. White, M. S. Fellows, G. W. Brown, D. Martin, B. Dutcher, W. Dutcher, J. W. Harrison, A. McCaig, M. Studineke, T. P. Abeel, M. R. Clark, H. L. Roberts, R. Hill, E. L. Mallett, E. L. Moore, B. D. Brantley, J. Moore, J. Strickland, W. Anderson, J. Aaron, James De Nott, David Freeman.

In steamship Gulf Stream, from Porto Cabello, &c.—Surgeon E. R. Dodge, U. S. N., Edward K. Greene, U. S. N., Robert Steele, U. S. N., Jacob Kemp, U. S. N., J. D. Hague, John Hoffman, Manuel Olavarier, F. Blohm, Don Ramon Cavallero, T. M. Lawaide, Fraun Miss Maggie Braun, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fedder, Jacob Baiz and 2 sisters, Mrs. Baiz, child and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 35	Sun sets	6 18	Moon sets	7 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	8 34	Gov. Island	9 23	Hell Gate	10 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Sept. 9.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Boston, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Aug. 29, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 665 passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 30, 18 miles N. E. Tuskar, passed steamship Erin, bound up channel; also steamship Etna, bound up. 31st, 48 miles W. of Fastnet, steamship Java, bound E. Sept. 2, lat. 50 55, lon. 27 36, Br. ship Transit, bound W. 5th, 257 miles E. of Cape Race, steamship City of Paris, bound E. 6th, off Cape Race, an extra Cunard steamer, bound E. 7th, lat. 43, lon. 61 07, steamship Persia, bound E. 9th, 178 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steamships City of New-York, Pennsylvania, Britannia, Napoleon III., Wm. Penn and America, all bound E.

Steamer Gulf Stream, Scandella, Porto Cabello Aug. 24, Laguayra 26th, St. Thomas 30th, St. John, P. R., Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Dunning. 6th inst., lat. 31 40, lon. 70 55, spoke brig Ruth, of Maitland, N. S., from Philadelphia for Kingston, Jam.

Steamship Atalanta, (Br.,) Pinkham, London Aug. 19, Havre 22d, with mdse. and 376 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Aug. 26, lat. 43 47, lon. 16 47, passed ship Belle Wood, bound W.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Sept. 1, with passengers, mails and treasure to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Sept. 5, 8:30 A. M., lat. 34 56, lon. 74 25, spoke steamship New-York, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Norton, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, S. C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship Ellen Hood, Pennell, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Sons. Had heavy westerly winds first part of passage; been 24 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Victoria, (Hamb.,) Peterson, Hamburg 50 ds., with mdse. and 130 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 3 deaths.

Bark Holland, (Br.,) Perkins, Guantanemo 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jonathan Thompson.

Bark Emily & Ada, (Br.,) Hoskins, Belize, Hond., 17 ds., with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. Left no vessels.

Bark Orlando, (of Philadelphia,) Baker, Galveston 38 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Port Spain, Trinidad 17 ds., with molasses to T. T. Dwight. Aug. 23, passed brig Eastern Star, going in.

Bark Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to Waydell & Co.

Bark Fair Leader, (of Plymouth, Eng.,) Pearse, Shanghai May 2, with teas to order. Passed Cape of Good Hope July 22, St. Helena Aug. 4.

Brig Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Durant, Belize, Hond., 16 ds., with logwood, &c., to F. Alexandre & Son.

Brig Mercedes, (Br.,) Kohl, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Providence.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Batchford, Port Spain, Trinidad, 18 ds., with molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Ann & Susan, Douglass, Mobile 27 ds., with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Vigilant, (Br.,) Wells, Nassau 10 ds., with logwood, &c., to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Mary R. Somers, Somers, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. A. F. Kindberg, Thomas, St. Martin's 10 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. A. P. Russell, Nickerson, Galveston 26 ds., with cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Schr. Etta Russell, Indianola 30 ds., with cotton, &c., to O. K. King & Co. Has had light head winds and calms the whole passage.

Schr. W. A. Ellis, Bishop, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Nautilus, (of New-Haven,) Babcock, Brazos, Santiago 21 ds., with hides and wool to J. H. Woodhouse.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Davis, Darien, Ga., 9 ds., with timber to A. Leggett; is bound to Portland.

Schr. A. C. Leverett, Squires, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. R. Johnson, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. Washington, Joline, Virginia.

Schr. Mott Bedell, Bedell, Baltimore.

Schr. Aiida, Eaton, Newport.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Sheldon, Newport.

Schr. Geo. Kilborn, Norwood, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Ada Ames, Marston, Willet's Point.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Townsend, Virginia.

BELOW—Bark Cumberland, from Antwerp.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 9—Arr. steamer City of Bath, Savannah; ship Martha, Liverpool; bark Alice, London; brig Aroostook, Turks Island; Forest, Jersey City; U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Halifax; French screw-frigate Duchayla, Sydney, C. B.

WOODS' HOLE, Sept. 9—Arr. bark Helen, Angier, Howlands Island.

Spoken, &c.

Geo. H. Kennedy—brig, from Wilmington, N. C., for Portland, with all hands sick, Sept. 6, off Hatteras.

Roanoke—bark, bound S., Sept. 7, lat. 37, lon. 72 40.

Star—brig, from Mobile for Matanzas, Aug. 28, lat. 23 44, lon. 83 05.

S. T. Ward—brig, bound N., Sept. 3, lat. 34, lon. 73 30.

Union—wh. schr., of and from Provincetown, 6 months out, with 60 bbls. sporm and 75 blackfish oil, Sept. 7, lat. 36 15, lon. 74 40.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Aug. 28, bark Xantho, Conway, New-York; 29th, steamer Henry Chauncey, Gray, do.; 31st, schr. Electric Spark, Smith, coastwise.

Sld. Aug. 29, bark Kremlin, Richardson, Provincetown, Mass.; 30th, bark T. K. Welden, Welden, Swan Island; Sept. 1, steamer Henry Chauncey, Gray, New-York; schr. B. F. Folsom, Orlando, Swan Island.

At Guantanemo, Aug. 22, bark Sunshine, for New-York in 2 days.

[PER PERUVIAN.]

Arr. from New-York, 22d, Constantia, at Barcelona; Eolus, Tarragona; 23d, Traveler, at Caen; 27th, Voland, Dido, at Cardiff; Bertha, at Sligo; Robert Clough, at Plymouth; Sunnyside, Bristol; Emma, Carl; 28th, Libertas, at Queenstown; Aug. 23, Swinemunde; 27th, Maria, Falmouth; Bertha, Sligo; 28th, Cella, Deal; 26th, Jakam, Havre; 14th, Bella Juana, Tarragona; 27th, Universe; 29 h, James Foster, Jr., Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, 27th, Thomas Whitney, at Deal.

Arr. from New-Orleans, J. F. Mann, at Havre; Florida, at Liverpool; 22d, Dos Magdalenos, Barcelona; 21st, Hermine, Scilly; 17th, Esptana, Vigo.

Arr. from Mobile, 27th, Ironsides, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Papers belonging to the schr. Golden Pearl, from Tamsue to Amoy, were picked up near Hong Kong. A steamer has gone to make further search.

Ladies & Gentlemen

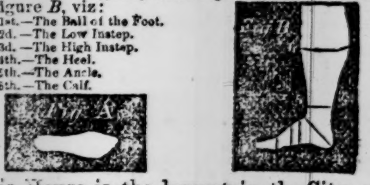
OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot on a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.

Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:

1st.—The Ball of the Foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.



This House is the largest in the City, and was established in 1848.

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PATENT LEVER
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These instruments are entirely new, both in principle and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

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THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLE!

These goods, having the above trade-mark on the box and card, are warranted to measure six full yards in each piece, and to wear and wash as well as any made by hand.

THE GENUINE MAGIC RUFFLES, still manufactured by the original inventors and patentees, on superior machinery, from the best materials, and under careful supervision, have withstood the tests of six years' constant use, giving invariable satisfaction.

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WARD'S
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For ladies and gentlemen, the largest assortment in the New World.
TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE.
And wholesale and retail at the manufactory, No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

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Mosquito Nets for $1 75.
Window Shades and Fixtures for $1 50.
Embroidered Lace Curtains.
Brocatel Drawing-room Curtains.
French Terry Dining-room Curtains.
Worsted Damask Sleeping-room Curtains.
Sheetings, Shirtings and Pillow Casings.
Table Damasks, Napkins and Doylies.
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No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st., New-York,
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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 527, Sept. 8, 1866.
37, 3, 33, 2, 12, 59, 14, 56, 6, 4, 72, 5, 57.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 528, Sept. 8, 1866.
20, 2, 64, 33, 40, 8, 13, 56, 78, 14, 71, 12, 59.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 427, Sept. 8, 1866.
57, 1, 77, 15, 20, 70, 29, 3, 13, 19, 78, 52, 36.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 428, Sept. 8, 1866.
76, 47, 73, 46, 24, 60, 42, 71, 57, 75, 26, 11, 72.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
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PRIZES CASHED IN THE ROYAL HAVana and all other legalized lotteries. Royal Havana tickets—price, $30 in currency. Information given. Circulars sent. Orders received. Office hours from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M. C. C. COTTE, Broker, No. 614½ Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HOBOKEN RACES.

FALL MEETING FOR 1866.
AT THE HOBOKEN COURSE, SEACAUCUS,
SEPTEMBER 13 AND 14.

NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. NO DEDUCTION FOR A WALK OVER.

FIRST DAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, a handicap premium of $350 for all ages; two mile dash over eight hurdles. Second horse to save his entrance. Closed with five entries:

NANNIE CRADDOCK, SEACAUCUS,
GENERAL WILLIAMS, LADY WOLF,
ZIGZAG.

SECOND RACE.—Premium of $200, all ages. One mile dash.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $250, for all ages. Mile heats.

SECOND DAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

FIRST RACE.—Steeple chase. A handicap premium for all ages; $400 to the first horse and $100 to the second horse; about three miles over a fair hunting country. Closed with five entries:

NANNIE CRADDOCK, SEACAUCUS,
GENERAL WILLIAMS, LADY WOLF,
ZIGZAG.

SECOND RACE.—Premium of $400, for all ages. Two and a half miles dash.

THIRD RACE.—Premium of $250 for beaten horses at this meeting. Mile heats.

Entrance to all premiums, five per cent.

The usual allowance of three pounds to mares and geldings.

In consequence of the previous engagements of the races at Fordham and elsewhere the several sweepstakes have not filled, and the society propose for the present to have a two-day meeting, to run the other races advertised on their programme. The stakes will be held open to the 20th September, 1866, and the regular annual Fall meeting held on the 16th, 17th and 18th October next, the entire programme for which will be duly advertised.

Trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers-st., for the course at 9:15 A. M., 10 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 12:15 P. M. Leave Paterson for the course at 9:25 A. M., 11:45 A. M. Leave the course for New-York at 4:05 P. M., 5:50 P. M. Leave the course for Paterson at 5 P. M., 5:45 P. M. Leave the course for Port Jervis and intermediate stations at 5 P. M. Way passenger, leaving Port Jervis at 4:30 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations.